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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

AND

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

VOLUME XXVII.....NO. 47. BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 1398.

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Agriculture.

OLD STONE WALLS.

We have always made it a point in our columns to recommend the removal of all the old stone walls and useless division fences which cumber our fields, and, besides necessitating a waste of a large portion of the enclosed land, furnish acceptable homes for vermin, and fertile nurseries for noxious weeds.

The time has gone by when arable land in New England is of so little value that it may be wasted, as it was when our old stone walls were built, and it is time that the farmers should see the folly of cutting up their farms by numerous and unnecessary division fences. A few days since we crossed a tract of about sixteen acres which was under cultivation, with a variety of crops. The tract as near as we could measure it by pacing was about sixty rods long and forty-two rods wide; it was surrounded by stone walls, which averaged considerably more than a foot in thickness. Through the middle of the whole ran another stone wall and on the eastern side of it was another division wall, and on the western side two others, thus cutting the whole tract into five fields. In the larger field was planted corn, in two of the others potatoes, and in the other two squashes and a variety of vegetables. The soil was good and the crops gave evidence of careful cultivation.

At the first opportunity we made a calculation of the amount of land that was actually wasted by the presence of these walls, and we found that, allowing a width of only eighteen inches from the wall, which to our readers will certainly appear within bounds—there was, including the land bordering on the outer walls, and on both sides of the division fences, altogether about 11,562 square feet actually wasted; to this must be added the land on which the division fence stood, certainly 2100 feet, and we have 13,662 feet of land worse then useless.

Now the owner of the land probably never estimated the area which his walls have occupied, and even if he has, he considers that it will not pay to remove them. In that he is mistaken, for it does pay to move every unnecessary wall on the farm.

We know a farmer, young in years, though shrewd in management, who is getting rid of all the walls in his tillage lands. He lives near a large manufacturing village, and has given all the walls to parties who will carry them off his land. They are disappearing rapidly, being worked up into foundation walls, for dwelling houses and barns; and the parties who are moving them congratulate themselves on having made a good bargain. So they have; they are getting good stone for the trouble of hauling it; but has not the owner of the farm also made an excellent bargain? at any rate he considers that he has; and would be willing to throw into the work a part of the labor of his own men.

Now all of us do not live in the neighborhood of large villages, and parties do not always stand ready to carry off old walls, taking the stones for payment for their work; but there are always places where they can be used to advantage. Burying them in trenches, in the form of drains, carting them into the swamps, from which muck has been hauled and using them to level up the holes, and depressions of the tillage lands, covering them of course with the soil, are some of the methods by which they may be disposed of; at any rate they should be placed beneath the surface of the ground rather than be permitted to stand above it, and the time is upon us when a part of this labor can be accomplished. There will be, doubtless, a few acres of award land broken up this autumn on most farms, and now that the hay is taken off, a good chance offers to remove all such unsightly incumbrances. Do not plough around the old walls, but plough over them, and although the work of removing them is great, the amount of new land which will be made available, will if not in the first year, most certainly in succeeding years, amply compensate for the labor expended.

☞ Mr. E. C. Dunlap is making a canvass of this town for the *Massachusetts Ploughman*. We most heartily commend the *Ploughman* as the best agricultural paper published in New England.—*St. Albans, Vermont, Transcript, July 27.*

Thanks for the compliment. We as heartily recommend the *Transcript* to our Vermont readers, as being a daily and weekly of no little life and vigor. It is published at St. Albans, and is conducted by Wilbur P. Davis and Almont Barnes, general editors, and Orville S. Bliss, agricultural editor. It has the news of the day arranged in a readable form, and is worthy of the patronage of the public generally.—[ED.

— Bush and Pyramid trees, under the common name of dwarf, should be carefully watched and pinched back from time to time, if any special form is desired to be retained.

THE COST AND YIELD OF ROOT CROPS.

NO. III—CARROTS.

Although this root has been for years a favorite with New England farmers, both for purposes of stock feeding and for the market, we are not surprised to find that its culture is rapidly being superseded by that of other roots; and when the amount of labor required in its cultivation and the comparatively moderate yield, even when grown on the most favorable soils are considered, it is almost a wonder that so large an area has been planted with it in years gone by.

For stock feeding the carrot is valuable for horses; it is not excelled in sanative properties by any other root; we have heard the expression that "a peck of carrots are worth as much for a horse as a peck of oats," but that seems to us overrating the value of the root. However it is not our province in these articles to theorise on the worth of any particular variety, but prove from the actual experiments of practical men the economical value of each.

In 1856, F. H. Williams submitted to the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, the following statement on the cultivation of 115 5-8 rods of carrots.

EXPENSES.

Compost and carting	$12.50
Ploughing and harrowing	2.75
Planting, hoeing and seed	20.10
Harvesting	7.00
Taxes and interest on land	6.00
Total	$47.35

It will be noticed that no charge is made for labor of cultivation; an item in carrot culture which cannot be overlooked; we will add to the above amount then, at least $10.00, making the cost of the above area $57.35.

Total expenses per acre	$79.26
Yield on 115 5-8 rods	372 1-2 bushels.
Yield in pounds at 55 lbs per bushel	20,487 lbs.
Yield per acre	332 1-2 bushels.
Yield per acre in pounds	29,287 1-2 lbs.
Estimated value per bushel	30 cents.
Estimated value of products, per acre	$166 37 1/2
Net profit per acre about	$107.00

In 1859, John Brooks, Jr., submitted the following statement to the Worcester North Agricultural Society (Mass.) on the cultivation and yield of one-eighth of an acre of carrots.

EXPENSES.

Ploughing	.35
Raking	.25
Manure	2.50
Seed and sowing	.25
Cultivation	2.00
Harvesting	1.50
Total	$6.75
Total expense per acre, including interest and taxes	$60.00
Yield on one-eighth acre, about	3 818 lbs.
Yield per acre	46,544 lbs
Estimated value per bushel	871 cts.
Estimated value of crop	$417.24
Nett profit per acre	$357.24

In 1859, Joseph A. Smith made to the Hamp den (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the following statement on the cultivation and yield of one-fourth of an acre of carrots.

EXPENSES.

Ploughing and preparing ground	$2.00
Seed and sowing	1.50
Hoeing and weeding	6.00
Harvesting	4.00
Manure, one half expended	4.00
Hauling the same and spreading	1.00
Taxes and interest on land	4.00
Total	$22.50
Total expenses per acre	$90 00
Yield on one fourth acre	230 bushels.
Yield on one fourth acre in pounds	11,550 lbs.
Yield per acre	840 bushels.
Yield per acre in pounds	46,200 lbs.
Estimated value per bushel	.37 1-2 cents.
Estimated value of crop	$315 00
Net profit per acre	$220 00

In 1860, H. E. Moseley submitted to the Hampden (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the following statement on the cultivation and yield of seventy square rods of carrots.

EXPENSES.

Manure	$14.00
Ploughing, &c.	2.00
Seed and sowing	1.50
Guano	2.25
Hoeing and weeding	12.50
Digging	9.00
Total	$41.25
Total expenses per acre, including interest and taxes	$10 00
Yield on seventy square rods	14,400 lbs.
Yield per acre	32,914 lbs
Estimated value per ton	$14.00
Estimated value of the crop	$230.39
Net profits per acre	$130 39

In a general average of the foregoing experiments we find that the yield per acre of carrots may be reckoned on being about 38,736 pounds; the cost of cultivation of which is on the average about $82.34 or about $4.25 per ton.

In analyses of the carrot made by different experimenters we find the average constituents to be

Water	87.5
Flesh formers	0 6
Fat formers	6 6
Accessories	4.3
Mineral matter	1 0
	100

It is therefore nutritive 7.2 parts in 100, and as good English hay is nutritive 49.8 parts in 100, it follows that 691.6 pounds of carrots are equivalent in a theoretical view to 100 pounds of hay.

The yield 38,736 pounds to the acre are equivalent to about 5,600 pounds of superior English hay in a nutritive point of view, although as before remarked, the carrot possesses peculiar sanative qualities which render it more valuable than its constituents would indicate.

No account has been taken, in these experiments, of the tops of the carrots, which for food for stock, are nearly as valuable, if not quite, pound for pound, as the roots themselves; if any account of them had been made, the value of the whole crop per acre would have been considerably increased; but as we before remarked, the carrot in a comparative view with some of the other roots does not seem to hold out the greatest inducements for its culture.

— John Howe, in the *Western Rural*, says, the small "flea" has been very destructive to cabbages this year. They attacked both my patches while in the seed bed, and nearly destroyed them. I supposed what would kill one kind of lice might kill another; so I poured upon them water in which potatoes had been boiled; it was an effectual remedy. No flea touched these patches of plants afterwards.

— Farming is a trade; and a man has to learn it, however much he may know; the knowledge must be applied, and made the man's business. He cannot learn it in a day, but must expect to improve constantly. A good understanding is a very good basis to begin with—it is rearing a superstructure on a good foundation.

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* says the Aliske clover seems to do best in ditches or holes where the plants are nearly or quite covered with water in winter and spring. This is a market advantage over the red clover.

HOUSE PLANTS.

Flowers are always in season and never out of place. In the woods, the garden, and the house, they are a never failing source of comfort and delight. Useful and beautiful they are; for their very cultivation tends to form a taste for order and neatness. Who ever saw an untidy cottage with healthy, well growing flowers in the window?

It is a noticeable fact that the culture of these fragile beauties exerts a wonderful influence for the better on the minds and habits of those whom they surround.

Has an instance ever been known of a thoroughly bad person loving flowers? We have all a tenderness for the good and beautiful, and it is not strange that the bright blossoms, which are expressions of God's love for us, should strengthen our hearts with pure emotions.

House plants properly nurtured are great sources of interest, comfort, and pleasure; but a little neglect or improper management will convert them into nuisances. We like to see flowers in the parlor when we can admire them, but not when the only emotion excited is that of compassion for the sickly, stifled plants. There is no reason, however, that all persons should not succeed in the cultivation of house plants, who will take a little pains with them.

Plenty of sunlight is the first requisite. Unless you have a window with an eastern, southern, or western exposure, your plants will not be healthy. And when placed in a good light, they must be frequently turned, so that all sides may receive it equally. Flower-stands should always be on wheels, so that the plants may be turned to the sunlight without the trouble of lifting each pot separately. The temperature of the room should be 60 deg. by day and 40 deg. by night. Most of the thin, weak-looking plants we see are injured by extreme heat, or the transition from heat during the day to extreme cold at night; or else they are deluged with water. Most parlor gardeners seem to have an unlimited amount of faith in hydropathy. If a plant droops, wilts, has insects, or does not grow rapidly, they flood it with cold water. Or those who are more reasonable as to the supply of water, often allow it to stand in the saucers under the pots, which causes mould on the plant, and makes the roots weak and unhealthy. Water should only be applied when the earth presents an appearance of dryness, and then very sparingly. It should never be used fresh from the pump. Rainwater is best; but well water heated to 60 deg., or warmed with hot water, is much better. Watering of plants must be done only on sunny days, and in the morning. Injuries to plants are often caused by insects also; but these can always be easily removed by washing the plants carefully with a sponge or syringe, or by placing them under a glass and smoking out the insects by burning tobacco. This last is infallible. Kerosene should never be used: it is fatal to plants.

Compost for house plants should be made of the following ingredients:

1. Good garden mould.
2. Mould from decayed turf, from a pasture or field.
3. Decomposed stable or cow-yard manure.
4. Mould from decayed leaves.
5. Sea or river sand, free from salt.
6. Peat, from the meadows, that has been exposed to frost.
7. Coarse sand or gravel.
8. Broken flower-pots, charcoal, or oyster-shells.
9. Old mortar or plastering.

Garden mould will not be needed if there is a supply of fine, decayed turf mould. About one-fifth of the pot may be filled with the drainage materials, viz., broken bits of pots, charcoal, or oyster-shells. If a little meadow moss is placed over these, it will prevent the earth washing through.

Compost for camellias, roses, geraniums, &c., should be:

1 part river sand.
1 " leaf mould.
1 " manure.
2 " turf, or garden mould.

For cactuses:

2 parts coarse sand.
3 " leaf and turf mould.
1 " peat, and a little broken plaster.

For azaleas, ericas, and most New Holland plants:

4 parts peat.
2 " sand.
1 " garden or turf mould.
1 " leaf mould.

After flowering in the spring, plants should be set out of doors, and watered occasionally through the summer, except bulbous plants. These should not be watered. The leaves of camelias, cleanders, geraniums, &c., should be frequently washed with a soft sponge; and when watered, the whole plant should receive a sprinkling. Moistening the roots is insufficient.

Bulbous roots may be planted in light soil. They should be placed in the centre of the pots, only half embedded in the earth, and covered with leaf or fine turf mould. When through flowering, bury the old bulb in your garden soil, and it will receive sufficient nourishment there to blossom again in the spring.

If hyacinth bulbs are grown in water glasses, great care will be needed to start them aright. The bulb should not be allowed to touch the water until the roots are well started. And the bulbs will not flower unless placed in sufficient warmth, about 60 deg., and in the sunlight. Keep the temperature about 40 deg. until they begin to flower. The water should be changed twice a week. Treated in water-glasses, bulbous plants are no prettier than in pots, much more troublesome, and the bulbs are worthless for replanting.

There are a large variety of house plants. A few of the best are:

Water Andromeda, Azaleas, Anemone, Canary Bird, Camelia, Cactus, Daphneodora, Heliotrope, Sweet-scented Verbena, Double Violets, Jessamines, Carnation and Perpetual Pinks, Geraniums, Lemon, Orange, Acacias, Fuschias, Myrtles, Oleander, Daisy, Stebia, Heath, Hyacinth, Polyanthus, and Narcissus.

We warmly recommend creeping, hanging, and trailing vines, such as myrtle, money, Wandering Jew, Madeira, and especially ivies. Ivy trained about your picture frames, creeping over the mantle and windows, or trained, as we saw it the other day at Watertown, to form a border to the paper around the room, close to the ceiling. The most brilliant flowers do not give so pretty an effect to a room as a thrifty, climbing ivy. Money, Wandering Jew, Myrtle, &c., grow well when hung in the window, and the effect of the gracefully drooping sprigs is extremely pleasing, both outside the house and in it.

Turnips and carrots scooped out, filled with earth, planted with canary seed or chicken weed, and suspended by strings in the window, are very pretty. The leaves sprout from the root, underneath, and the plants spring from the seed, simultaneously. Beside the pretty effect, your birds, if you keep them, can have a feast through the winter upon the vegetation.

A common pine cone planted in its several crevices with canary seed, and placed halfway in water in a hyacinth water-glass, is another original and very effective flower vase. For hanging vases, you can make for yourself highly ornamental ones. Beadbaskets, sea-shells, with three holes drilled for a cord, are very pretty; a common wooden chop-basin covered with little knotted branches, gracled joints, dried fungi, &c., the whole highly varnished, is as picturesque and ornamental a vase as can be desired.

Suckers for propagating plants should be carefully pegged into the earth and not severed from the parent shrub until the pegged branch has taken a firm root-hold. Slips may be inserted an inch and a half into the mould, and kept in a cool, shady place until they begin to leaf. Then they must have a moderate allowance of sunlight, to be increased gradually as the plant matures.

Flower seed should be sprinkled lightly upon the top of the soil, and loose earth scattered over it.

* In the composts for house plants, we have made a liberal extract from Mr. Breck's New Book of Flowers.

Correspondence.

WEIGHT OF MILK

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In the *Ploughman* of Aug. 8th, is a communication from H. W. Herbert, of West Rumney, in relation to setting milk, and the quantity necessary for a pound of butter. I have supposed that shallow setting was the best, but do not pretend to know. Mr. H. says from nine to eleven quarts will weigh from twenty-three to twenty-eight pounds. I have sealed weights and measures, but they do not agree with Mr. H. I have lately measured and weighed one quart each from seventeen cows; all but one weighed just two pounds and one ounce; one weighed two pounds only. My cows have given milk from fifteen down to two months; the one whose milk weighed but two pounds has given milk about one year; the last part of September last she gave sixteen quarts per day. One milking was set and skimmed and the cream from it made in ten minutes one pound of as good butter as I ever saw; the buttermilk was all out before salting. Opening an old book in which I kept some minutes in 1858, when I was making butter and selecting cows for that purpose, I find that on the 19th of September I weighed and set separately the milk of some young cows; from one the milk weighed six pounds and two ounces; the butter six and one-half ounces; another six pounds of milk, eight ounces of butter; the third seven pounds and six ounces of milk, eight ounces of butter; fourth, eleven pounds and twelve ounces of milk, twelve ounces of butter; the above statements are on paper and I know them to be correct. The first opportunity I have I shall satisfy myself in relation to setting milk both shallow and deep.

Respectfully yours,
W. S. GROW.

Westboro', Aug. 15, 1868.

FIELD MEETING AT ATTLEBORO'.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you give place in your columns to the following report of the first Field Meeting of the Attleboro' Farmer's and Mechanic's Club. On Tuesday, the 11th inst, the Club met on the farm of S. M. Stanley, at 2 P. M., to consider the subject of "Economy in Farm Labor." Mr. Stanley opened the discussion by calling the attention of the Club to his own work on a farm of eighteen to twenty acres for the past thirty-six years. When he commenced there could not be cut from the farm one ton of hay in the year. He estimates his crop this year to be twenty tons. During the thirty-six years his average stock has been two cows, one horse, and two pigs. He has bought no manure or fertilizers, with the exception of some ashes, and a little salt and plaster, from three to five tons in all. In the meantime he has constantly been selling hay, rye, rye straw, corn and potatoes. He has sold from $3000 to $4000 worth of hay and other things in proportion. His theory is that of rotation of crops. Ploughing a piece once in seven years, he cultivates it two years and keeps it in mowing five years. I give his general method of management as he told it to the Club. This year on the ground which he wishes to plant he spreads manure as thick as his small amount of stock would permit, and ploughed under to a depth of eight inches. On one and one-tenth acres which he devoted to potatoes he sowed three bushels of salt and five hundred pounds of plaster, and brushed in (that he stated was more than he generally did.) He next marked off the rows three feet apart and in the hills three feet apart put a tablespoonful of ashes. Taking a grub hoe he pushed it through the ashes; a boy dropped in a single potato, and when the hoe was removed the potato was planted. When sufficiently high he ran the cultivator through one way, and planted beans between the rows with a short handled hoe, carrying his beans in his pockets. From a week to ten days after he cultivated across, and stirred the earth about the hill with a small hoe. Hand weeding finishes. He digs with a six tined fork, cleans the piece of vines, and sows to rye. Mr. S. states that his average potato crop is two hundred bushels to the acre, besides the beans, which are extremely good. His corn field is prepared in the same manner, minus the salt and plaster. His corn is planted in the same way as the beans and in rows three feet each way. He can plant 5000 hills in a day. All the hoeing is done with the cultivator, except stirring the ground around the hill. When ripe it is cut with a hoe between the stalk and root, and shocked on a horse for that purpose, and carried to the edge of the field. As there are no hills either among the corn or potatoes, simple harrowing prepares it for the rye which is sown about the last of September, harrowed and rolled. In March, on the frozen ground he sows his grass seed, putting one peck of herds grass, one-half bushel of red top and ten pounds of clover to the acre. Mr. S. mows his rye, as by that method he gets more straw than by cradling and carries to the barn without shocking. The next five years he devotes to grass. Land that is too low for ploughing is top dressed with ashes, and good crops are the result. Squashes and melons are treated in the same way, and look very well. Mr. S. thus proved to us that good crops could be obtained from light manuring and little work. Mr. S. has had but little help, and last year he mowed seventy-five acres of grass with his machine by his neighbors. He uses the wheel rake.

J. E. HUNT,
Sec. A. F. & M. C.

Attleboro, Mass., Aug. 15, 1868.

BOTS IN HORSES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, in a recent number, questioned Dr. Stewart's theory in regard to Bots, and claimed that the Bots are the cause of suffering and death in the horse.

Now this matter has been thoroughly investigated not only by Dr. Stewart, but by Dodd, Youatt, Spooner and others, and they all finally come to the conclusion advocated by Stewart.

I enclose you an article cut from the *American Stock Journal*, which confirms these conclusions, and gives so clear an explanation of the nature of the phenomena connected with the disease mistaken for Bots, that I feel its publication will be of great service in preventing the awful drenchings usually given "to make the Bot let go his hold." Please give it an insertion.

Respectfully,
CHAS. W. DICKERMAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1868.

I have thought it might not be altogether an unprofitable undertaking to disabuse the public mind of what I consider a prevailing error in regard to what is called Bots in horses. It may startle some of your readers when I say that to suppose a horse ever dies of Bots is a simple absurdity. With a smile of incredulity, not to say of triumph, nineteen out of twenty will tell you they have seen horses examined after death and their stomachs found perforated like a honey comb and hundreds of Bots exposed to view. But I think, notwithstanding this *apparently* conclusive testimony, I can demonstrate that it is altogether a fallacy to attribute these perforations to the generally supposed cause. As preliminary to this demonstration it is necessary to state that the process of digestion in animals is effected in a great degree by the agency of what is called the "gastric juice," and that the chief component parts of this juice are two powerful acids, the *acetic* and *muriatic*, which are poured out from the internal surface of the stomach, quite copiously under the stimulus of food very soon after it is swallowed. It is proper also to state that while these acids act with great power on inanimate substances, yet the *living* tissues are endowed with a power of resistance which protects them from their action. Hence the coats of the stomach are entirely unharmed, while its contents yield readily to the solvent powers of these potent acids. Keeping these facts in view we will suppose that a horse after an unwonted period of abstinence from food and fatiguing usage is stabled and supplied with a bountiful quantity of food. His appetite being whetted he bolts it (like a man under similar circumstances) and it passes into the stomach in excess of the quantity demanded by his wants, and in an imperfectly masticated state. Nature, however, makes a vigorous effort to effect its digestion by an increased flow of the gastric juice, in which, however, she fails and an attack of colic is the consequence, which increasing in intensity, a veterinary *quack* is called in, who after due examination and a history of the case safely announces that the animal has the grub, and straightway, with the view to destroy or make them let go, proceeds to inflict upon the poor animal a long catalogue of the most powerful drugs in rapid succession, perhaps red precipitate among others, until an amount is given sufficient to kill two horses in perfect health. The horse of course dies, and the "Doctor," after waiting an hour or two, has him opened and points triumphantly to his perforated stomach and a number of grubs brought to view as the cause of his death. All parties are satisfied with the explanation, and console themselves with the reflection that everything was done that the best skill could devise to destroy these terrible Bots, when in truth the horse has died of the colic and the Doctor, and the coats of the stomach have been destroyed, after death, by the solvent powers of the gastric juice, offering, after being deprived of their vitality, no further resistance to its action.

In order to establish the truth of this hypothesis to the entire satisfaction of any reasonable person, I will state what is well known to any anatomist, that the stomach of an animal is most liberally supplied with a complete net work of blood vessels, insomuch that the slightest scratch is followed by a flow of blood. Indeed in cases of typhoid fever in the human subject, a very circumscribed ulceration of the coats of the intestines is frequently followed by a fatal hemorrhage. Bearing these facts in mind the idea is supremely ludicrous, to suppose that the stomach of a horse can be perforated and eaten into a honey comb, indeed some portions of it entirely destroyed, *during life*, and yet not one drop of blood spilt! For no one pretends that he ever saw the slightest evidence of hemorrhage on a *post mortem* examination of the horse's stomach.

In corroboration of the theory that it is through the solvent powers of the gastric juice that the coats of the horse's stomach are destroyed after death, I may add that such experiments as the following have been repeatedly made: A full meal of cabbages has been given to a healthy rabbit, at the end of an hour the rabbit has been killed, and on exposing the stomach a couple of hours afterwards, it has been found perforated and portions of it entirely destroyed. The same appearances have also been observed in other animals under similar circumstances, with no bots in the case.

Conceding these facts to be true, I think every unprejudiced man will argue that the demonstration proposed is complete, however briefly and hastily this article may have been penned; and it is to be hoped that the noble animal in whose behalf it has been written may in future be spared the infliction of those poisons which though given with the best intentions most frequently end in his death.

I will close by giving you a remedy which was used successfully for thirty years by an old gentleman of my acquaintance in all cases of colic, supposed bots, etc.

Take of Elder Root a double handful.
Water one gallon.

Boil down to half a gallon, and when cold give the horse one quart, and if he is not relieved in an hour give him the remaining quart.

VIRGINIA.

Stock Department.

TEXAS CATTLE DISEASE.

As the public mind has recently been much excited by the reports of great losses sustained by the Western cattle owners, we subjoin the most important facts in relation to the character of the Texas Fever received up to the present time. The following from the *Prairie Farmer* gives a brief history of the disease.

At a meeting of the Pork Packers' association, held at the office of Messrs. Kent & Co., on Tuesday, the 4th of August, Prof. John Gamgee, Principal of the Albert Veterinary College, London, made the following statement:

GENTLEMEN: On arriving at Tolono on last Wednesday morning, we had no difficulty in finding diseased animals on examine, and our late investigations at Farina, Cairo, and elsewhere, enable me to give you a tolerably complete account of the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances of animals affected with this disease.

In the first place the general aspect of the sick ox or cow is peculiar. With drooping head, arched neck, hollow flanks, dull-looking or staring coat, there is an appearance of great dejection. The pulse is frequent, sometimes full, and at others thready; during the latter stages of the disease it is so frequent and small as not to be easily taken at the jaw. The secretions are checked with the exception of some glary mucus from the nose and very high colored urine, which is often retained in great abundance and for some length of time in the over-distended bladder. The secretion of milk is suspended in cows from the earliest stages. There is costiveness, but this is readily overcome by medicine, and even by special diet. The breathing is usually frequent and sometimes panting. The temperature of the body rises to 107 degrees, 108 degrees, and 109 degrees Fahrenheit, and nothing is more remarkable than the early and very marked elevation of animal heat. Of all the symptoms none are more remarkable than the trembling and twitchings of muscles and the unsteady gait of the affected animals. In the advanced stages of the disease, when the ox or cow lies down, there is difficulty in rising from partial paralysis of the hind quarters; and the first indication of this interference with the functions of the hind limbs is their being drawn slightly under the belly, and the fetlock joints slightly bent as in other acute diseases of cattle. But the partial paralysis sometimes involves the fore legs, and we have noticed what physiologists would call defective co-ordination of movement from implication of the lesser brain in the disease. We have been told of some patients manifesting signs of delirium. The animals die usually in from three days to a week. There may be exceptions to this rule, as we have heard of animals which appeared well on the one day and died on the next; but such cases are rare, and the early symptoms of the disease had been probably overlooked.

Without detaining you with any lengthened description of the pathological appearances as ascertained after death, I may mention that the respiratory organs are healthy. In two cases we have seen some emphysema or air around the lobules of the lung, as in other forms of cattle disease, but the breathing apparatus is not the seat of any specific mischief. The heart and its covering are studded with bloody extravasions of a very marked kind, such as invariably attend the maladies in animals which are characterized by very decided blood changes.

More characteristic signs are obtained from the true stomach and intestines which, from their redness and occasional erosions, indicate the action of an irritant poison; the liver is sometimes congested and turgid, but usually normal. The spleen is nearly twice its natural size and its pulp more black, soft, and friable than in health. The kidneys are of normal size, usually dark colored, and sometimes containing in their cavities some bloody urine. The bladder, with one exception, we have found sound, so far as its coats were concerned, but enormously distended with bloody urine, which coagulates freely when heated, or on the addition of a few drops of nitric acid.

The farmers of our country would call this disease "black water." It is very similar to the "darn" of Aberdeenshire, and it has been described as occurring in various parts of Europe. There are, however, some very important features in the outbreak we are at present studying, and it is essential I should state distinctly that which I conceive to be matter of fact, and distinguish this from what at present may be pure theory, though opinions of a tolerably decided character can already be formed.

In the first place the malady follows the track of Texas cattle, and is not found beyond. The Texas cattle are themselves healthy, and we have failed yet to see a diseased one. Native cattle do not communicate the disease to other native cattle, and sucking calves continue to suckle their sick mothers without contracting the disease. In one case a calf suckled its dam till the latter died; it was then placed with a cow that also died; and lastly with a third one that succumbed too, without indicating the slightest symptoms of ill health.

Secondly, I consider that there is no specific animal poison causing the spread of the disease. It is not a malady belonging to the class of true plagues or epizootics; it has a local origin, from cattle grazing in certain lands in Texas, and if you took cattle South and grazed them where the Texan steers enjoy perfect health, from being acclimatized and accustomed to peculiar pasturer, you will find the cattle of the North dying in the South as they are doing at present in the State of Illinois.

It is not an uncommon circumstance for animals, which are themselves healthy, being the carriers of disease—producing elements, though there is something unusually virulent discharged by the Texan herds, and discharged only during the summer months.

The malady has been classed in Europe, by some authors, among the forms of anthrax or carbuncular fevers, which originate spontaneously where there is sufficient heat on ill-drained, retentive soils, and widely over the marsh lands of Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe.

About spring time and early summer, in all probability, the Texas cattle eat, as our do in some parts of Scotland, the young, succulent shoots of peculiar trees, highly charged with astringent principles. On unbroken ground, highly charged with moisture, and adjoining wood lands, there are, as the hot weather sets in, many things sprouting which animals will not touch later in the season; and in the motts of Texas there is the live oak which grows in the Gulf States, where indeed cattle are reared which have been known in times past to disseminate this disorder, for the cattle of Florida are as dangerous north of a certain line as the steers of Texas. From this peculiar feed, therefore, the animals get their systems impregnated with materials which do not destroy the stock accustomed to a special living in a given latitude, but which being thrown off in the urine and the excrement induce the "black water," or peculiar form of "enzootic haematuria," which is now killing the cattle of this and adjoining States.

Certain it is that Texas cattle imported here during the winter, from the 15th of September to the 15th of April, induce no disease, and while it is undoubtedly safe to have open season for the Texan cattle traffic, it is probable that in accordance with my suggestion we shall have a ready means of purifying stock on the frontier by keeping them for awhile on a special food, administering medicines, and carefully disinfecting all the excreta they deposit. On this, however, we need further investigation, and I trust on an early day to report further progress in our inquiry. It is, however, satisfactory to know that we have to deal with a tolerably simple, though fatal disease, the nature of which can easily be unravelled, and which, certainly, in accordance with my observations, does not depend on any specific animal poison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Association on the 6th, M. E. Richardson, a member of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the association, made a report, from which the following extracts are taken:

And now, gentlemen, you will expect from me a confirmation or refutation of the opinions expressed by us at our last meeting. I am happy to say we have not one word to retract, and every thing tends to prove what I shall now lay before you in the shape of conclusions to this report.

First, we have not to deal with a contagion or an infectious plague, but with a form of poisoning due to the native cattle eating off lands polluted by droves of Texas steers.

Second, we fail to find a single case beyond the limits over which the Southern steers have been distributed, and every animal, without exception, dies on the Texan trails.

Third, no system of medical treatment can be relied on, or conveniently applied. Plagues call for preventatives, and are not among the curable maladies.

Fourth, prevention consists in herding native stock on enclosed pastures wherever Texas cattle exist, and then not moving the Texan herds to and fro, as panic-stricken communities insist on, but keeping them well by themselves, and in proper enclosures.

Fifth, in relation to the trade in Texas cattle, which is as important for the mean consumer of the North as for the cattle producer of the South, it is obvious from all we have learned that during the entire winter the trade can go on unchecked, without the least danger of disease arising amongst our native cattle. In all probability, however the theory is sound which was suggested at our last meeting, that even in summer, under judicious treatment, Texas steers can be cleared of the poison which infests them.

A resolution extending an invitation to gentlemen of stock yard interests to appoint a representative to accompany Prof. Gamgee and Mr. Richardson in their tour of investigation, was adopted.—*Chicago Tribune, Aug.* 12.

Horticulture.

APPLICATION OF MARL TO FRUIT TREES.

Marl as a fertilizer has never been used to any great extent, till within a few years past. But that it sup

The Ploughman.

BOSTON: SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1868.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT NEW HAVEN.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Passengers for New Haven can take the cars at the Boston & Worcester Depot, at 8.30 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 8.30 P. M., returning, leave New Haven at 10.35 A. M., 5.55 P. M., and 11.15 P. M.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Boston & Providence Depot, for New Haven at 11.10 A. M., and 8.30 P. M. Returning, leave New Haven at 10.55 A. M., 5.55 P. M., and 11.15 P. M.

Passengers on the line of the Boston & Providence Railroad, can take the cars at Mansfield.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

TO BE HELD IN

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT,

UPON THE GROUNDS OF THE

HAMILTON PARK,

—ON—

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday

SEPT. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1868.

Officers of the New England Agricultural Society.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. LORING, Salem, Mass.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

S. L. GOODALE, Saco, Me.
FREDERICK SMITH, Manchester, N. H.
DAVID KIMBALL, Rutland, Vt.
WM. BIRNIE, Springfield, Mass.
AMASA SPRAGUE, Cranston, R. I.
E. H. HYDE, Stafford, Conn.

SECRETARY.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, Groton, Mass.

TREASURER.

ISAAC K. GAGE, Fisherville, N. H.

TRUSTEES.

MAINE—Columbus Stewart, North Anson; T. S. Lang, North Vassalboro; Seth Scammon, Scarborough; William Pierce, Bangor; Gideon T. Ricker, Bath; J. F. Anderson, South Windham; Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft; A. Crawford, Warren; John F. Cowan, Phillips.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Moses Humphrey, Concord; S. W. Buffum, Winchester; George Saltmarsh, Guildford; Virgil C. Gilman, Nashua; W. A. Currier, Exeter; Warren F. Daniel, Franklin; E. H. Brown, Croydon; D. H. Goodell, Antrim; Daniel K. Hall, Northfield.

VERMONT—Henry Clark, Rutland; T. H. Peters, Bradford; Ebenezer Bridge, Pomfret; T. D. Potter, St. Albans; Thomas Sanders, North Randolph; George Campbell, Westminster West; C. B. Cook, Charlotte; E. S. Stowell, Cornwall; J. W. Black, Bellows Falls.

MASSACHUSETTS—S. H. Howe, Bolton; Aaron D. Weld, Roxbury; Peter Butler, Quincy; G. T. Fiske, Chelmsford; H. M. Clark, Belmont; Richard Goodman, Lenox; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester; John D. Wheeler, Grafton; S. B. Phinney, Barnstable.

CONNECTICUT—Benjamin Sumner, Woodstock; Harvey Loomis, Windsor Locks; Jonathan Camp, Norwalk; H. S. Collins, Collinsville; S. M. Wells, Wethersfield; C. M. Pond, Hartford; James A. Bell, Lyme; J. Deming Perkins, Lisbon; Geo. C. Bradstreet, New Preston.

RHODE ISLAND—Obadiah Brown, Providence; Lyman B. Fricer, Providence; Wm. E. Barrett, Providence; David Pike, River Point; Cyrus Harris, Cranston; A. B. Chadsey, Pawtucket; J. D. Wheeler, Bristol; James B. Bullus, Newport; Edward D. Pearce, Providence.

Officers of the Fair, and Local Committees.

STATE MARSHALS.

JOSEPH A. HARWOOD, Litchfield, Ms.
GEN. NAT. HEAD, Concord, N. H.
WASHINGTON WEBB, New Haven, Conn.
A. S. COOK, Brandon, Vermont.
WALDO T. PERCE, Bangor, Maine.
OBADIAH BROWN, North Providence, R. I.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE N. E. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

A private despatch received just as we are going to press, informs us, that more than one thousand entries are already made for the New England Fair. Three hundred cattle, more than one hundred sheep, a large number of horses, including some of the finest single and matched teams in the country, are already upon the books of the Secretary.

The people all over New England are thoroughly awake to the great interest of the agricultural community, and from present appearances, the New England farmers and mechanics will make the fifth New England Fair worthy of the society and creditable to the industry and enterprise of our people.

NEW HAVEN.

The citizens of New Haven are working with a will in behalf of the New England Agricultural Society. They are decorating and adorning the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, a building centrally located and happily adapted for the purposes to which it is to be applied, to wit, the exhibition of plants, flowers and pictures.

This hall will be opened every evening as well as every day during the exhibition, and in the evening a band of music will be stationed in the hall. At Providence, last year, the New England Society realized quite an income from their exhibition in Horticultural Hall, and we doubt not Horticultural Hall, at New Haven, will be equally profitable and attractive.

THE FAIR.

For the last four days the associated press throughout the country, from Maine to New Orleans, has had daily telegraphic notices of the progress of the arrangements for the great New England Fair which opens on Tuesday next at New Haven, Conn.

The opening speech by Dr. Loring, the President, will be the great feature of the first day. We hope that this year as last year, there will be thousands of people in attendance on the first day of the exhibition.

A large number of gentlemen from distant parts of New England have made arrangements to pitch tents and live upon the ground the entire week. A sensible thing.

HAMILTON PARK.

We have just been favored with a view of a diagram of this splendid park, which has been placed at the service of the New England Agricultural Society the coming week.

Seven long buildings, three hundred feet in length, are centrally located and built in the most substantial manner for the housing of cows, calves, oxen, bulls, and sheep. On the north side are pens and stables for swine and horses, extending more than one quarter of a mile. On the south side is a gallery sufficiently commodious to seat three thousand people. On the same side are the lunch and dining halls, equal to the lunching and dining of twenty thousand people; on this side also are two large, substantial, and commodious buildings of great architectural beauty, which will be used for the exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture and miscellaneous articles. On the west side are two mammoth tents for agricultural implements; also on the west side is a finished building one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty-four wide, finished in the most substantial manner, and built expresaly for the exhibition of piano-fortes and melodeons. This may well be said to be the musical department.

On Loring Avenue are Short Horns and Devons; on Needham Avenue, Ayrshires and Jerseys;—and thus on each avenue is a distinct and separate class, marked off in the diagram which can be found at the secretary's office.

Col. Needham, the secretary, has his office in a building, erected for that purpose, adjoining the grand entrance; while the headquarters of the president, Dr. Geo. B. Loring, are in a tent pitched on a central part of the park. Every building is furnished with one or more flagstaffs; and on the grand opening, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, fifty banners will be flung to the breeze to initiate the commencement of the fifth annual fair of the New England Agricultural Society.

Long may the Society wave, and may the people say amen.

ONE MORE APPEAL!

If we can succeed in impressing on the farmers of New England, one and all, the positive importance of their co-operation in order to carry up the coming Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society to a proud success, we shall have performed a service that lies very near to our heart. There is many a farmer even now, who has not seriously thought of contributing to the Fair, supposing of course that somebody else would certainly send something which is to dwarf his offering into humble proportions. If all were to reason and conclude after that style, there would clearly be no use in trying to gather the productions of the farms in their perfection; and allowing that there is not a prize for each one, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his part to make the prize a difficult point to carry. His contribution must at least have attracted the attention, and possibly the admiration, of thousands of visitors. It has helped to swell the grand pageant and make it a success. Better than all, it fixes it in his thought that henceforward he is on the high road of agricultural progress, advancing with the leading minds of the land, elevating his calling in his own esteem, and building up the superstructure of a large and lasting prosperity.

It is to every man who takes a pride in the agricultural calling that we appeal once more, on the eve of the assembling of the forces. We beg none to suffer themselves to hang back, to see what others are going to do. Let all do the very best they can and do it without waiting; it may be that the favorite of the committee still stands in he stall or the yard unthought of. There is nothing accomplished without trying. Prizes do not seek men in any occupation,—they must be sought, and in making the endeavor this year, it will come all the easier next. No man can take a personal interest in these vital matters, without becoming more thoroughly and enthusiastically an agriculturist than he ever was before. And he thus comes to love his calling, and therefore to honor it.

This Fifth Exhibition should be all that its friends and projectors count on making it. But they rely wholly on the farmers of New England, far and near, to assist them in what has been undertaken. To make these Fairs a real success, each one ought to be an actual improvement and gain on the other. It is for the farmers alone to say whether it shall be so or not. They hold the sovereign power in their hands, and are at perfect liberty to dispense triumphs or defeat, as they will. We look for a great triumph next week.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, August 14, 1868.

True to our intention we were doing the city of Quebec by sunrise on the morning after our arrival. The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers, at the northeast extremity of a narrow but elevated table land, which, for about eight miles, forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table land, is 333 feet above the level of the river to which it presents a nearly precipitous face. The descent to the St. Charles is more gradual. The distance from one river to the other across the ridge, is rather more than a mile. Opposite Cape Diamond, the St. Lawrence is contracted to a breadth of only 1314 yards; but immediately below at the confluence of the St. Charles it spreads out into a beautiful basin more than 2500 yards wide, forming a capacious and excellent harbor. The tide rises here eighteen feet.

All this and more concerning Quebec we could have learned from the Geographies and Gazetteers and Maps. But one hour of sight is worth a life of description. The citadel which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covering an area of forty acres, from its position conceded to be the strongest fortress in America, must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The walls are entered by five gates, one of which, is called the Palace Gate, led us to "Ashley Barracks," capable of accommodating 2080 soldiers. St. Louis Gate on the southwest conducts to the plains of Abraham, famous as the scene of Wolfe's Victory and death in 1759, and of the death of Montgomery in December 1775. The only entrance on the side of the St. Lawrence is by the Prescott Gate, through which the commercial transactions are carried on. The ascent is by a steep and narrow winding street, or by a flight of steps.

What a history has Quebec! What strange events, what romantic incidents what martyrdoms and sacrifices, and sufferings, have the sons of Loyola braved and endured since Jacques Cartier established an Indian village here 1534. What a strange eventful history since Samuel de Champlain, almost a century later, founded the town of Quebec. It was the home, the rallying point, of the Roman Catholic Missionaries. In 1621 the first European was born at Quebec. Six or seven years later the Hugunots came and the "Hundred Associates" were established by Cardinal Richelieu a t Colenzo, New France, as the country was called, to supply the colonists with necessaries, and to send clergymen to be supported by the associates for fifteen years, and to have glebe and lands reserved and assigned to them for sufficient future support, but in 1629 Champlain surrendered the Fort of Quebec to the English. Two years later the English government, considering the country worthless, re-appointed Champlain Governor, and colonization was systematically begun by the Jesuits. The English became again its captors in 1759 and it was formerly ceded to them at the treaty of Paris in 1763. On the famous battle field of the Plains of Abraham we saw the monument of the victorious general,

HERE DIED
WOLFE,
VICTORIOUS,

a monument said to have been twice erected, first by Lord Aylmer in 1835, which was carried away by visitors, piecemeal. This second is an imposing charte fluted column and horses, extending more than one quarter of a mile. On the south side is a gallery sufficiently commodious to seat three thousand people. On the same side are the lunch and dining halls, equal to the lunching and dining of twenty thousand people; on this side also are two large, substantial, and commodious buildings of great architectural beauty, which will be used for the exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture and miscellaneous articles. On the west side are two mammoth tents for agricultural implements; also on the west side is a finished building one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty-four wide, finished in the most substantial manner, and built expresaly for the exhibition of piano-fortes and melodeons. This may well be said to be the musical department.

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READ AND RUN.

— Lynch law is a great deal more common at the west than it should be.

— The new Commissioner of the Patent office says he shall weed out all improper material, and raise the standard of qualifications.

— We are to have the comet just as quick as it can get along.

— The Chinese purposely came to Boston during *dog* days.

— Charlotte Cushman and Harriet Hosmer are at Nantasket Beach.

— Hull has got a bell, and is in ecstasies over it. It is not cracked, but a *hull* one.

— One of the Lelands is to open a new hotel at Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann.

— Mammoth elms are to be transplanted this winter and set in front of the site of the United States Hotel that is to be built at Saratoga. The old ones were killed by the fire.

— A sexton and an undertaker had a square fight at a funeral in New Jersey.

"Boquet Johnny," at Saratoga, has sold six thousand boquets the present season.

— Prentice says woman was only a "side issue" in the work of creation.

— A hermit in an awful condition, with his daughter, has been smoked out in Illinois.

— The new United States Hotel at Saratoga is to cost a round million, and to be completed in 1870.

— Burglars are busy in Quebec.

— Mrs. Gen. Gaines' property will foot up five millions in gold.

— A hotel "elevator"—the bar.

— The pigeons of England and Wales consume nearly five million bushels of wheat per annum.

— Paraguay is ready to negotiate for peace on the basis on which she embarked in the war.

— A man, a tailor, has died of cholera in New Bedford.

— The Liberia Colonization Society has spent in forty-seven years less than what it cost to carry on our civil war one day.

— The English Government is urgently appealed to, to take the railroad and telegraph management of the kingdom into its hands.

— The Chinese create a vast deal of fun, and some dreadfully poor pretexts for poorer puns.

— The Bristol line to New York put up its fares to five dollars, and a large number of one dollar folks got caught away from home.

— It is rumored that President Johnson will embark for Europe on the 5th of next March.

— A late trial in the English courts does not incline one any the more to take champagne wine with his dinner. Things get very much "mixed," it seems.

— Russia has concluded a treaty of peace with Bokhara.

— The Suez Canal and the Pacific Railroad will be finished next year.

— The famous cattle yards of Chicago pen 130,000 cattle at once.

— Lord Harry Brougham was guilty of youthful follies. He played the "old Harry" when quite young.

— We have had a delicious foretaste of genuine autumnal weather.

— The Italians begin to want the Austrians back again across the border, if only worth a visit. There are accommodrtions for 100 clergymen.

We walked through the markets. The vegetable and fruit sellers are nearly all women. The articles are sold from the carts in which the produce is driven into the city. The variety and excellent quality of all kinds of fruits and vegetables excited our admiration. There was an air of quiet, cleanliness, and honesty, which pleased and attracted. In the stalls we saw some good beef and mutton not to be easily excelled. We believe in a free, open market, and this appeared to be one. And here let us write that the bountifully spread table of the St. Louis Hotel gives one a realizing sense of the excellent markets from which its larder is daily replenished. Quebec is fast becoming modernized in its buildings, its business, its people; but mostly is this apparent in its hotels and markets.

At four o'clock, P.M., we went on board the steamer "Quebec," one of the floating steam palaces of "La Compagnie de Richelieu," bound for Montreal. The view of the city from the deck of the steamer was inexpressibly beautiful and interesting. Here we had a view of the spot where the brave American, General Montgomery, was killed. On the rock is this inscription:

HERE MONTGOMERY FELL.
December 31, 1775.

It was a pleasant, serene summer evening. There were about 300 passengers, a large number of whom were tending westward. The fine steamer was perfectly appointed and moved on over the smooth waters of the majestic St. Lawrence swiftly, yet with hardly a perceptible jar of machinery. Soon we lost sight of Quebec and its towering citadel, and began to pass villages on the right and villages on the left, built high up on the cliffs, surrounding always a church, whose towers glistened in the rays of the descending sun. When it had become dark, the passengers gathered in the great saloon, and one after another skillful players and singers entertained the hours till near midnight. It was the best behaved, pleasantest party of travellers with whom we had met thus far—albeit nearly all, old and young, spoke only the French language. Retiring to our stateroom, we watched the lights as they appeared and receded from the villages on shore till sleep overtook us. We awoke in Montreal about sunrise—the distance from Quebec to Montreal is 180 miles.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES. There have been many reports of late of depredations committed by the Indians in the far west. Gen. Sheridan, commanding the department, has issued an order, stating that in consequence of the recent acts of hostility committed by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, he directs their forcible removal to their reservations south of the Kansas. Despatches from South Pass City state that:—On the 11th inst., a train was attacked 80 miles east of this city by the Sioux Indians, and a man named David Hays killed, and wagons and stock captured. On the 20th inst., Major Baldwin and five men were attacked by 20 Sioux Indians 65 miles east of here, and two whites were seriously wounded and three [illegible] killed. On the day following, three men were attacked at the same place where Baldwin was attacked, and three Indians were killed. One of the white men escaped, but the other two were doubtless killed, as they were closely pursued by the Indians.

Gen. Sherman says in a telegram received at the War Department, Monday: I have ordered Sheridan to drive the Indians south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill, if necessary. This amounts to war, but I hope on a small scale. If the president does not approve, notify me promptly, but I deem further forbearance with the Indians impossible.

FARES RAISED. The competion between the sound steamboat lines has ended in a compromise between the parties interested, and the fares are raised to the old rates, five dollars. It is understood that the arrangements for the present is that the receipts of the Stonington, Bristol and Newport lines shall be put into a common pool, and divided equally, one-third to each.

— The boss masons in New York declare that they are getting all the ten hour men they want, and that the strike is virtually at an end. Work is still suspended on some important buildings, however.

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RIO JANEIRO, July 31 via LONDON, Aug. 20. An attack on the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita took place on the 16th of July, in the morning. The combined Brasilian and Argentine forces under Marquis de Caxias advanced to the assault in three columns, numbering 10,000, at the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the fort from the fleet of iron clads and land batteries. After desperate and prolonged fighting at the foot of the intrenchments, the allies retired without effecting a lodgment in the enemy's works. The reported loss of the allies is three thousand killed and wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Paraguayans, but as they fought most of the time under cover of their entrenchments, it is supposed that their losses were far less than the allies. The allied force in Gran Chaco also advanced, with the object of cutting off the communication of Lopez in the forest, but they found them defended by a large body of Paraguayans, protected by breastworks. After an obstinate engagement the allies withdrew. The loss in this battle is not stated. The hopes of the war party in Brasil rested upon the success of this enterprise, and its failure will give a great impetus to the peace movement.

LUCERNE, Aug 21. It having become known to the Swiss authorities that an attempt was intended to have been made upon the life of the Queen of England during her recent sojourn in this place, a strict search was made by the police for parties concerned in the diabolical plot. To-day a man whose name is not given, but who it is ascertained is a Fenian, was arrested, and upon examination made such statements as to leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria. He has been committed to prison, to await a requisition from the British authorities.

LONDON, Aug 21. Despatches were received in this city to-day giving the particulars of a calamity which occurred in North Wales yesterday afternoon, whereby twenty-five persons lost their lives. The following is an account of the affair: "A train of cars from Holyhead, containing passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding towards Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a sad accident to-day at the town of Abergle, in the county of Denbigh. A long train, loaded with petroleum trunks, had just switched off on a siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to replace the lever. A dreadful collision was the consequence. Seven persons, all passengers in the Irish mail train, were killed outright, and many others badly injured. The cars of both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum which instantly enveloped both trains in flames. Before the fire could be subdued, eighteen persons had been literally burned to ashes.

PARIS, Aug 21. The Messrs Armans of Bordeaux, who constructed certain iron clads for the Confederate Government, and against whom the United States Government recently obtained judgment in the French High Court of Appeal, have been adjudicated bankrupts.

LONDON, Aug 22. The International race between the American yacht Sappho and the English yachts Condor, Onnara, Cambria and Alpine, which was arranged to come off yesterday, has been postponed until Wednesday next. The following regulations have been agreed upon:—The race shall be subject to the rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the course is to be once around the Isle of Wight. No square sail will be allowed. There is no limit to the quantity or extent of other sails, or the number of men carried. The Sappho, which is registered at New York at 274 4-10 tons, is entered at 310 tons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 22. The Government is in receipt of later despatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the requirement to build fortifications.

PARIS, Aug 23. The Patrie, in an editorial on American affairs, advises that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Alabama claims, be referred to the arbitration of one of the great powers as the only method of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

LONDON, Aug 23. Despatches from Constantinople states that Admiral Farragut still remains in that city. Last week he had an interview with Gen. Ignatiff, the Russian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and subsequently the Admiral, in company with Gen. Ignatiff, visited the Turkish Ministers, Faud Pasha and Aati Pasha.

LONDON, Aug 24. Despatches were received yesterday from parties sent from the English universities to make scientific observations on the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred Tuesday last. These despatches are dated at Calcutta. The sky was cloudless, and the phenomenon plainly visible throughout all India, except at Bombay, where rain prevented.

Official despatches received at the Foreign Office from Lucerne, Switzerland, give the particulars of the story about the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria by a Fenian. There is no truth in the report as before published. An insane Englishman by the name of Wood was seen trying to enter the Queen's apartment and was promptly taken care of.

MARSEILLES, Aug 24. The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrr, who has been on a visiting tour in the countries about the Mediterranean, sailed from Algeria on Saturday last for the United States.

The Constitutionnel, in its issue of to-day, says that since the pacific speech of the Emperor at Troyes the European situation is more satisfied, and confidence in the permanence of peace is everywhere gaining ground.

BERLIN, Aug 24. Count Von Bismark, while riding out near his castle in Pomerania yesterday, was thrown from his horse and received some bruises. It is reported that his injuries, though painful, are not of a serious character.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug 25. The international regatta at the Isle of Wight participated in by the American yacht Sapphio and from selected yachts of the British squadron, took place to-day.

The following are the names and measurements of the English yachts entered:—Cutter Condor, 129 tons, owned by W. Ewings, of Greenock; cutter Onnara, 162 tons, entered by C. J. Tennant; schooner Aline, 212 tons, owned by R. Sutton, of Portsmouth; schooner Cambria, 185 tons, entered by J. Ashbury. These boats are the champions of this year's races. The cutters had two-thirds tonnage entered. The Sapphe took the Onnara even, but gave the Cambria and Aline 9 minutes and 12 seconds, and the Condor 12 minutes. The course was from Cowes Castle around the Island to the starting point, to be made within nine hours. The regatta created much excitement among boating men and others. Large crowds of spectators from London, Portsmouth and Southampton, thronged the shores. Innumerable small craft were gathered around the place of starting and a large fleet of tugs, excursion steamers and steam yachts followed the competing boats all the way around the island. The scene was very fine, the weather was clear and a good breeze was blowing. At ten o'clock a signal gun was fired, and the yachts started amid the cheers from the people on the shore and from the crowds in steamers which followed close behind. The Aline soon took the lead but was closely pressed by the Cambria. The interest was all centered on these two. The Cambria slowly gained upon the Aline and finally passing her, won the race in six hours, fifteen minutes and fifteen secouds. The Aline came in only two minutes later. The Condor was third and the Sappho last. The Onnara was not placed. The result was hailed with great delight by the spectators.

☞ Rindge, N.H., will celebrate its centennial, September 16. Amasa Norcross, Esq., a native of the town, will recount the history, and Mr. Samuel Burnham, of Boston, will read a poem. The town was named from Captain Rindge, one of the original proprietors, having been earlier known as Rowley Canada, or Monadnock No. 1.

☞ Fifty additional miles are now finished of the Union Pacific Railroad, making 750 miles from Omaha. It now seems probable that nearly a thousand miles will be in running order before the close of the year, and that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business during 1869.

☞ Chicago grows very fast. At a recent meeting of the common council, orders were passed for the erection of more than two hundred additional street lamps, rendered necessary by the extension of the city.

☞ Philadelphia claims to manufacture all the woolen knit goods in the United States. Its business in fancy hosiery amounts to more than six million dollars a year.

— Use Dr. Day's Sanguinalo or Blood Purifier

THE MARKETS.

Ashes—Market quiet. Sales of Pots at 8¼@8½c; Pearls 10¼@10½ ₱ lb.

Coal—English Cannel is quiet $11@$12 ₱ ton. Pictou and Sydney are selling by cargo at $8@$ 8 25 ₱ ton; Cumberland at $8 here; in Baltimore at $4 50, and in Georgetown at $4 25 ₱ ton. Pennsylvania and Westmoreland Gas has been selling at $7 20 delivered in Philadelphia. Anthracite is firm by retail at $7 50@8, and $5 50@7 by the cargo.

Country Produce—Butter is firm and unchanged. We quote prime New York and Vermont at 38@43c; good do 35@37c; Canada 28@32c; Western 30@35c ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 16@17c for the best factories; 15@16c for dairies, and 12@13c ₱ lb for Worcester county factory and dairy. There is a fair demand for Beans. We quote mediums at $4 75, and Pea at 5 00 ₱ bushel. Eggs are dull at quotations. Fresh dog Potatoes will bring $ 50; small ones can be bought at 3 00 ₱ bbl. Hay is firm. Sales of prime Northern and Eastern at $22@24; inferior 15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

Cotton—The market shows no change this week. The sales are small and holders generally are firm at quotations. We quote ordinary at 31c; good ordinary 34½c; low middling 37½c; middling 38c; good middling 38¾@34c ₱ lb.

Dry Goods—The demand for cotton fabrics has been moderately active the past week, and sales have been below the asking rates of Agents We quote sales of standard brown sheetings at 17@17½c. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are firm, but demand moderate. We quote New York Mills 4-4, at 28½c, Wamsutta 26c; Bates 17 @21c. Not much doing in fine brown goods. The Print market is quiet, with sales at 8@ 9c for standard and extra.

Fish—There is a fair demand for Codfish, with small stocks. Sales of medium and large at $6@6 75, and 7 00@7 50 ₱ qtl. for English. Small Cod are scarce and are worth nominally $5 50@4 ₱ qtl. Pollock have been selling at $2 @2 25; Haddock $3 50@3; Hake $2 62½@2 75 ₱ qtl, loose. Mackerel are without material change. There have been sales of No. 1 at $19 50@20, No. 2 at 14 50@15 50; No. 3 at $10 50 for large, and 8 50 for medium. Alewives have been selling at $5 50@6 50 in bond. Pickled Herring are scarce and in demand at $5@3 ₱ bbl, Labrador selling at $8 50@9 ₱ bbl.

Flour—The market is dull and heavy at 25c decline. We quote Western superfine at $7 55@ 8 25; standard extras $8 50@9 50; medium do $9 75@11; white wheat seconds $10@11 50; Illinois and St. Louis family $13@14; XXX do $14 25@15 ₱ bbl. California is scarce and firm at $12 50@14 ₱ bbl. Boston City Mills and Lawrence Mills are in good request at previous quotations. Corn Meal is selling at $6 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The Corn market is dull, and holders are not forcing sales. Small sales of fair mixed ware made at $1 28 ₱ bushel. Western yellow is held at 1 33, old yellow at 1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats are not very active. Sales of new at 75@82c, according to quality; old Western are held at 91c ₱ bushel. Rye is selling at 1 66 @1 75 ₱ bushel. Shorts at $28 ₱ ton.

Hops—Market dull with buyers holding off for the new crop. We quote sales of domestic at a range 25@40c ₱ lb, as to quality.

Hides—Market quiet, but choice grades of foreign command full prices. Sales Corrientes and Entre Rios at a fraction under 21c, gold; Montevideo cow at 32c, currency; Buenos Ayres kips at 23c, gold; New Orleans dry at 21½c; do wet salted cow at 24c, and Western wet salted at 13½@13c ₱ lb. Calcutta Hides are firm but quiet, with sales of slaughter cow at 24c, currency.

Oil—There has been a fair demand for Linseed at $1 10@1 11 for present and future delivery. Lard Oil is firm, but the demand not very active. We quote extra Western and Boston at 1 45@1 50; No. 1 at 1 20@1 30 ₱ gallon. Red Oil is firm but quiet. We quote saponified at 95c @1 00; distilled 90c ₱ gallon. Petroleum is steady. Sales of Western at 35@38c, bbls included, and 34@35c for Kerosene. In Crude there have been no sales of importance. Naphtha is selling at 20₱25c ₱ gallon. Fish Oils are selling at $23@27 ₱ bbl for Shore, Bank and Straits. Sperm is steady. Sales of Crude at $1 80@2; refined 2 15@2 20 ₱ gal. Whale is firm. Sales of Crude at 80@83c; refined 90c ₱ gallon.

Paraffine Products—Paraffine Oil is selling at a range of 32@45c ₱ gallon; Downer's Pure do 60c; do Machinery Oil, 55c; Seccomb's Spindle Oil, 1 00; Crude Paraffine Wax, 11@12c ₱ lb; Refined do, 30c; Candles, 33@35c ₱ lb.

Paper Stock—No. 1 Canvass, 10@10½c; No. 2 do 9½@6c; No. 1 Linen do 7c; Cotton Batting, 8@10c; No. 1 White Rags, 10@10½c; No. 2 do 6@6½c; Colored Rags 3½@3½c; Soft Rags 8@9c; Mixed Woolen Rags 1@1½c; Print Papers, 5@5½c; Waste do, 1½c ₱ lb; Manila Rope, 4@4½c.

Provisions—The Pork market is quiet and firm. We quote prime and extra do at $23@ 23 50; mess 20 00@20 50; Western and Boston clear 31 00@32 00 ₱ bbl. Beef is dull and unchanged. We quote family extra at 23 00@ 26 00; extra mess 22 00@24 00; good do 19 00 @21 00; common do 10 00@16 00 ₱ bbl. Smoked Hams are selling at 17½@18c ₱ lb for City, and 15½@17c ₱ lb for Western. Lard is quiet. Sales at 19@19½c ₱ lb for steam and kettle rendered.

Sugar—Market very dull, and the transactions have been quite limited No. 12 to 30 at 11½@15½c; refining and fair do at 11½@11½c ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are selling at 16@16½c for crushed, powdered and granulated, and 13½@ 15½c ₱ lb for coffee crushed.

Tallow—The market is firm for rendered, with sales at 12½c ₱ lb. Rough is selling at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

ONLY SIX WEEKS.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, *Dermatologist, 46 Bond Street, New York* can be consulted at 61 Winter Str. ct, Boston, for all Diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, and Premature Grayness. Also, Comedones (Grubs,) and Pimples on the face, Unnatural Red Noses, Moles and Warts effectually removed without leaving any mark or scar. No charge for consultation. Send for Circular. aug9-3t

Marine Items.

DISASTERS, &c.

Brig G F Feniston, Burgess, of New York from Turks Island, reports Aug 22, at 8 A M, ten miles to the E and S of Barnegat, saw the top gallant mast of a square rigged vessel, about four feet out of the water, supposed attached to the hull in twelve or thirteen fathoms of water.

Sch Sarah Mills, of New Haven, Wright, at New York from Carthagena July 25, via Fortune Island August 7, reports experienced heavy weather soon after leaving Carthagena, causing the vessel to leak badly; also sprung bowsprit and carried away head gear; was obliged to put into Fortune Island for assistance; took on board six of the crew of the wrecked schooner Josephine, and two men sent by British Consul, who have assisted at the pumps; has been three days in Long Island Sound, and touched at New Haven on the 20th inst, where two men deserted.

Sch Josephine, Hageman, from New York for Kingston, Ja, was run ashore in a sinking condition July 24, in Crooked Island Passage. Captain and crew saved.

Liverpool, Aug 24—It has been very stormy along the coast for many weeks. Ship Tara, from Liverpool for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey. The captain only was saved. The Queen of Beauty, for California, put back, dismasted.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, at New York from Port au Prince, reports Aug 18, at 30, lon 73 37, was struck by lightning, splitting fore-royalmast, topgallantmast and foremast head, damaged trustle trees and cutwater, and shivered several blocks to pieces.

Sch Argo, Fuller, from Taunton for Martha's Vineyard, lost main boom while beating down the Bay 20th inst, and put into Newport 21st.

WHALERS.

A letter from Capt Hamblen, of barque Courser, of N B, reports her off Gallipagos Islands July 7, having taken 20 bbls sperm oil since leaving Talcahuano in April 1100 sperm and 100 bbls wh all told. Would be at Panama in Sept to ship his oil.

A letter from Capt Cottle, of barque Kathleen, N B, dated Singapore June 27, from a cruise on New Guinea, reports the season a failure. There have been but few whales seen. The Kathleen had taken 20 bbls—380 all told. Reports the Xanthis, Keeler, N B, middle of May, with 925 bbls, all told; Mary, Edgartown, 850 up 180 wh—nothing this season; Sea Queen, Moyers, Westport, nothing since leaving Ternate; May 29, Alaska, Norton, N B, 120 up; May 1, Orlando, Cole, do, 60 do; reports barque Java, Kempton, N B, old from Singapore June 26, oil as reported.

Spoken July 18, lat 49, lon 23, ship Com Morris, Howland, of New Bedford, 7 weeks out, with 70 bbls sp and 40 do wh oil—all well.

FISHERMEN.

Spoken—No date, etc, schrs Ellen, Dixon, with 126 bbls; John Girard, Rowe, 110 bbls; Lottie Cook, Thurlo, 140 bbls.

Spoken—Aug 10, no lat, etc, sch Belle Barton, from the Banks for Provincetown, with fish.

Aug lat 49 29, lon 82 41, schrs J Coleridge, of Trenton, Me, with 30,000 codfish on board; Lizzie Lee, with 50,000, and the Boynton, with 40,000; Henry West, of Beverly, with 1000 qtls; Engineer, of Plymouth, 750 do; Julio, of Beverly, 700 do; Mariotta, of do, 750 do.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY THOUSAND!—Not dollars, but certificates of the very highest character, attest the wonderful properties of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Compound*, Positively unrivalled for all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, and all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Sold by all Druggists. aug29-4w

☞ CARPETS AT LOW PRICES. An invoice of Electro Tapestries for 50 cents per yard. These Carpetings are made of fine wool, close texture, and neat figures. *Are sold for about half the cost of production*, on account of imperfections in matching, at the New Carpet Warehouse, 47 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN J. PEASLEY & CO.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS. An invoice of new patterns just received—for sale at less than market prices, at the New Carpet Warehouse, 47 Washington Street Boston.

JOHN J. PEASLEY & CO

CANTON MATTINGS, of the finest grades, from the cargo auction sales—for sale at the New Carpet Warch use, 47 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN J. PEASLEY & CO.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS are made a specialty at the New Carpet Warehouse, 47 Washington Street, Boston. Dealers are invited to inspect our stock. aug25-3tis JOHN J. PEASLEY & CO.

EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES. *Bismark*. The Great Minister and Statesman of Prussia was cured by Radway's Pills. (See letter from the Professors of the Prussian Medical College at Breslau. Dr. Radway's Answer, for 1867.) Radway's Ready Relief has effected astonishing Cures in all Diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Muscles, etc.; in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation, Cramps, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Pains and Aches of all kinds are relieved in a few moments, and cured in a few hours. The greatest remedy for Pain ever discovered. Quickest, surest, and all malignant Fevers, Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, etc.

The REGULATING PILLS possess the alterative, anti-bilious, and disinfectant properties of the Ready Relief, and are the best aperient in the world. They are prepared in vacuo from concentrated vegetable extracts, and are an absolute specific for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, and kidneys. They tone the system while relieving the bowels from vicied humors, and control the liver more readily

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE------BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON: SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1868.

RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE.

Boston during the past week has had the honor of giving the first municipal reception to the Chinese Embassy, and our authorities have welcomed and entertained them with all their proverbial hospitality. The embassy consists of Hon. Anson Burlingame, and Chih Tajen and San Tajen, with a retinue of interpreters and attendants consisting of about thirty in all. Last Friday at noon a public reception was held at Faneuil Hall, and about two thousand people had the the pleasure of taking them by the hand. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given them at the St. James Hotel, when a party of about two hundred and fifty sat down to one of the most superb table ever spread in this city. Many of our most distinguished citizens were present and uncommonly fine speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. Burlingame, Gov. Bullock, Caleb Cushing, Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others.

Saturday the Embassy were entertained by an excursion down the Harbor in the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, tendered for the purpose by the Collector of the port, Hon. Thomas Russell. They visited Deer Island and went over the city institutions there and had an elegant entertainment. In the evening a portion of the party visited Selwyn's Theatre, where they were very much gratified by the performances of the Ravion brothers. Sunday was devoted mainly to rest, although some of the members attended church, and in the afternoon attended an organ concert at Music Hall.

Monday was entirely devoted to a visit to the city of Cambridge, where they were invited by the municipal authorities, and the city had a general holiday. This being the residence of Mr. Burlingame, the occasion was made one of great interest to the guests and the people of the city. Tuesday was devoted to a visit to Lawrence, where they inspected the Washington and Pacific Mills, two of the finest establishments of the kind in the world. Wednesday, Gov. Bullock received the embassy at the State House. The native chiefs of the embassy are men of the highest rank and learning in their own country, and show the greatest interest in all the objects and places to which their attention is called. They stay at the Parker House and occupy a large portion of the hotel and do much of their own cooking, having brought a complete corps of persons skilled in that department. Their visit has called forth many expressions of national kindness and good feeling, and it is to be hoped that most beneficial results will flow from it to both countries.

THE BALTIMORE FLOOD. Four weeks have elapsed since the great flood at Baltimore. The premises that were damaged have been restored to almost as good a condition as they were before the inundation. About 450 carts, with horses and drivers, and some 600 scrapers, have been employed in removing the mud from the streets. About 1,000 cart loads have been removed, and $665 40 expended for this work and for laborers.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. The town of Plymouth has erected a handsome granite shaft in the old cemetery, near the square, to commemorate the death of her citizens who died in the late war. The cost of the monument will amount to about $30000, and the grounds in the vicinity are now being levelled. The dedication will take place a few weeks.

GAS EXPLOSION. Last Sunday night, a terrible explosion took place at the gas works in Southbridge, caused by the blunder of Mr. Martin White, the machinist in charge of the works. The cap had been taken off the manhole early in the week, and at the time of the explosion seven men were in the building, six of them engaged in pumping water out of the tank, preparatory to making some repairs before starting up the winter. The water was reduced to about four inches, when Mr. White lowered a dark lantern through the manhole, and the explosion followed instantly. Those who were stunned to be in the vicinity say that the whole structure rose fifty feet into the air, and came down to the ground with a crash, a complete ruin. Mr. White being on top of the reservoir, was blown up with it, and badly fell back into the pit. The workmen were thrown out through the opening of the building by the force of the explosion to a distance of several feet. The shock of the exploding gas was heard several miles distant. All the workmen were rendered insensible by the accident.

PATENT BUTTER TUB. We have lately received an improved Butter Tub, invented by A. R. Bailey, of Elmore, Vermont, we unhesitatingly pronounce the best of the kind which we have seen in use. The most prominent point is to keep the hoops under the brine. The cover is so fitted as to shut perfectly tight, and hold the brine, keeping the butter sweet. It has been patented, and rights are for sale by the inventor.

It is said that Oliver Dalrymple, who is a great farmer in the State of Minnesota, having 1700 acres devoted to wheat, has cleared $100,000 from the last two crops, which includes the one now being harvested.

Mr. Scully, the Irish landlord who was shot while serving notices of evic tion on his tenantry, belonged to a family known throughout the length and breadth of Ireland for hardness of heart and brutal treatment of the unfortunate people over whose misfortune and happiness they exercised full sway.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

—A man brought before the Police Court of Fall River on Saturday, charged with an assault and battery upon his wife, told Judge Lapham he preferred to go to State Prison rather than live again with his spouse. The Judge, who is a humane man, kindly sent the husband to the House of Correction for three months.

—Baron Bramwell, in a trial at Leeds, England, instructed the jury to give moderate damages for a case of breach of promise of marriage. He said it was a most mischievous thing "to frighten a man into marrying a woman he did not like by heavy damages. It was much better for the girl that he should find out his dislike before than after."

—Taylor, who commenced walking one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours, at Firchburg, for $500, gave it up on Saturday, having walked eighty-eight and one-half miles in eighteen hours and thirty-one minutes, resting five hours and twelve minutes.

—Ebenezer Irving, whose death took place at Sunnyside, on Saturday, was the last of the Irving Brothers: William, born in 1766, Peter, born in 1777, John Treat, born in 1778, and Washington Irving, born in 1783, all having passed away. Ebenezer was born in 1776, and lived with Washington Irving, who regarded him as one of the most perfect exemplifications of Christian character that he ever knew.

—Never chase your hat when it blows off in a gale of wind; just stand still and you will presently see half a dozen persons in pursuit of it. When one has captured it, walk leisurely towards him, receive it with grateful acknowledgment and place it on your head; he will invariably act as if you had done him a favor.

—Mr. Beecher's recipe for making coffee is as suggestive as it is *Beecherish*: "The best way I know of to make good coffee," said he, "is to go to the principal hotels, restaurants, railroad eating houses, etc., and ascertain just how they make coffee—then *make it as they don't.*"

—The subscribers to the recent French loan were obliged to form in line and take their turn at a chance to register their names. One lady fainted. No one moved, and the police officer came to her relief. "Is the lady alone?" "No," said a gentleman, "that is her husband in line." "Why don't you come to the assistance of your wife?" asked the officer. "I'm not going to lose my place just for a fainting fit," replied the brute.

—The St. Paul *Press* of the 18th says: "A curious phenomenon occurred yesterday afternoon. A shower of ants fell upon the street in front of Ingersoll's block, the sidewalk being nearly covered with them. Some of them had large wings, while on others the wings were only visible by close observation. It is supposed that these winged ants were flying over the city, when a change of wind, or the slight storm, drove them down upon the street."

—Pithole City, the once lively place in the oil regions, has pretty much faded out and gone back to its native wildness. The Chase House, which cost $80,000, being taken down and removed to Pleasantville.

HOTEL ENTERPRISE.

The United States Hotel, destroyed by fire in 1865, is certainly to be rebuilt immediately by a stock company at an expense of from eight hundred thousand to one million dollars. The hotel is to be built especially for Mr. Charles E. Leland, "The Hotel King," he who is now so popular at the *bon ton* Clarendon, and Delavan House, Albany. The United States Hotel will of course be located on the old grounds, and will occupy the four sides of the square extending from Broadway to the railroad. It will be of brick and stone, and the extreme length of the interior grand piazza will be fourteen hundred feet. There will also be a piazza on Broadway of two hundred feet, and the building will be five stories in height. New and mammoth elms will be transplanted this winter, and ere the hotel is completed, in June, 1870, the old grounds will be made as charming as ever. The thirteen hotel cottages on the north of the grounds, all were destroyed with the hotel except one, and that has been occupied as a private residence this reason by the Hon. John Morrissey. The United States Hotel will be the largest and most elegant structure in the world, and will, within its walls and cottages, accommodate a population of 1600 souls. Quite a cozy little family party for Mr. Charles E. Leland to care for and entertain, but he will succeed, for, like all the Lelands, he was born into this world with a hotel lincense in each hand. His next enterprise will be the new hotel at Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, which will be presided over by his younger brother, Mr. Warren F. Leland, now of the Delavan House, Albany. Thus it would seem that the Lelands intend to establish an air line of hotels from Cape Ann to Albany, for Jerome Leland is about to open the "Jerome House" in Yokohama, Japan, and the intermidiate stations are to be occupied by Horace Leland, Springfield, Ill., George Leland, Chicago, and Lewis Leland, St. Louis. Of course the the head centre, New York City, will be commanded by Messrs. Warren, Simeon, and William Leland, at the Metropolitan and St. Jullien Hotels. Are there any more Lelands? Were there more in Saratoga, there would be more visitors. With first-class accommodations for 100,000 visitors, that number would come to Saratoga, whereas now not one-fifth of that number find their way here. —*Corr. of Post.*

New Advertisements.

Meriden Cutlery Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,
Of Pearl, Ivory, Horn, Bone, Ebony, and Goose Handles. Also, exclusive Manufacturers of the Patent
HARD RUBBER HANDLE,
Which is THE MOST DURABLE HANDLE EVER KNOWN.
It is much less expensive than Ivory.
It always retains its polish when in use.
It is warranted NOT TO BECOME LOOSE in the Handle.
It is not affected by HOT WATER.
Also, a Silver Plated Solid Cast Steel Table Knife—a new thing.
For sale by all the principal dealers in Cutlery throughout the United States, and by the
MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY,
aug29 ow4ip No. 45 Beekman St., New York.

H lloway's Pills.
A WORD TO LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH.—The combination of aperient, tonic and alterative properties in HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, renders them a particularly desirable medicine for ladies of delicate habit. Their operation is mild and gentle, and in all functional difficulties their regulating and invigorating operation will be found in the highest degree beneficial. When nature deviates in any way from her healthful course, they act as a swift corrective. Sold by all Druggists.
aug29-11ip

Burnett's Cocoaine,
A PERFECT HAIR DRESSING!
For Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, and restoring it dark and glossy.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.
For sale by all Druggists. aug29 9ip

$10 a Day for All.
STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. aug29-11p

$7 to $9
WILL BUY A CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE, warranted the best in the world, regardless of price, and money refunded if it does not prove to be so. It washes easier, quicker and better and with less wear to the clothes, than any other machine or process.
10,000 sold, each giving the most perfect satisfaction.
CHALLENGE WRINGER. The best in the world. Warranted to be as good for use, after two years' proper usage, as when new, and assured to work perfectly for years, combined with an IRONER, for ironing WITHOUT HEAT, and very rapidly.
Agents wanted everywhere, at a profit of from **$10** to **$50** per day. Send (enclosing stamp,) for Circular, giving **1000** references.
S. W. PALMER & CO.,
aug29-1t Auburn, N. Y.

'A Book For All'...Gen. Burnside.
THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
—OF—
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
From his Boyhood to the present time.
With a Biographical sketch of
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
BY HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS.
With two Steel Portraits by Smith, and four Illustrations by Hammatt Billings.
PEOPLE'S EDITION.....12mo, cloth, $1.
CAMPAIGN EDITION.....12mo, paper, 50 cts.

"Deserves the largest possible circulation."—Boston Transcript.
"Of the many lives of Gen. Grant, the best adapted for popular use."—(Watchman and Reflector.
"Sets forth the man in an attractive way and cannot fail to exert a *powerful influence.*"—(Hon. Chas. Sumner.
"Written with interest and care, and very justly entitled the 'People's Edition.' It is destined to become a popular work, and I wish it great success."—(Gen. John A. Logan, Commander of Army of Republic.
"I am charm d with the book. It is destined to become a standard biography."—(Sen. Harris.
"A more concise, straightforward and comprehensive record of a man's life never published, at least, not in our day."—Boston Traveller.
For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers, or sent by mail on re ceipt of price.
AGENTS WANTED.
LEE & SHEPARD,
aug29 4ix 149 Washington st., Boston.

Carpetings.
NEW IMPORTATION FOR THE FALL TRADE.
Per the Steamer "Palmyra" now landing,
25 bales advance styles of the newest productions of the leading French and English manufacturers, comprising
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
Of Designs and Colorings, in
Royal Axminsters.
Wiltons,
Brussels, &c. &c.
Also a great variety of
TAPESTRIES AND KIDDERMINSTERS,
OF HEAVY FABRIC AND CHOICE PATTERNS.
For sale to the trade or at retail, by
JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,
192 Washington. 23 Franklin, and 63 Mayley Streets, Boston. aug29 4ix

To the Public.
THE matters in controversy between the subscribers and the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, have been adjusted, and Agents and customers of that Company need fear no interference with or claim upon them by us.
WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
THE SINGER MFG. COMPANY,
By S. J. GORDON,
aug22-4ix Their Attorney in fact.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES. The fact is established that their NEW FAMILY MACHINE is the most *simple* and *durable* and *compact Machine extant.* It is quiet, light running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine. ITS NEW AND IMPROVED ATTACHMENTS FOR HEMMING, FELLING, BRAIDING, RUFFLING, TUCKING, CORDING, EMBROIDERING, etc., etc., are a novelty of themselves. The nicety and beauty of its work is unequaled by any other to *excel* the work of all other Family Sewing Machines.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
69 HANOVER STREET,
Also, sole Agent for the UNION BUTTON HOLE SEWING MACHINE, the only Button Hole Machine in practical use. Dress Makers' and Manufacturers' attention is solicited to call and examine the Button Hole Machine. Circulars and testimonials sent when ordered. aug22-131E

Lotio.
PROF. CHRISTY'S HAIR LOTIO is neat, clean, pure, warm and reliable, and is fully performed for the toilet. It contains no Sugar of Lead or other poisonous miner is or oils. It makes the hair glossy and beautiful, removes dandruff, restores gray hair to its original color—will grow hair on bald heads and can be used as a hair dressing forever without the slightest injury to the brain or optic nerve. Do not take anything else, but get the pure article. If your druggist will not get it for you send direct to the manufactory. Sold by drug gists, $1 per bottle; half dozen $5, or sent to any address on rec.ipt of the money. Liberal deductions to the trade. Send for testimonials, etc. Trade supplied by DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York and Brooklyn. Advertisements inserted only by Druggist.) A. R. CHRISTY & CO., 175 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
aug22-131E

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine.
THE most simple Shuttle Machine before the public. Unequalled in range of work, noiseless in operation. Straight Self Setting Needles, no Springs, every motion positive. J. S. SWETT, General Agent, 313 Washington Street, Boston.
☞ Agents wanted in every town in New England, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Send for circulars and terms. aug22-41E

Inventors
WANTING patents, send for circulars to DODGE & MUNN, 408 7th Street, Washington, D C.

Notice.
BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1868.
We, the undersigned Butter and Cheese Dealers, have examined a BUTTER TUB invented by Mr. A. R. Bailey of Elmore, Vt., which we consider admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed, viz: *keeping the Butter under the brine or pickle.* It cannot be expensive, there being no metal about it, and we believe its keeping perfectly.
F. W. MITCHELL & CO., 13 North Market St.
PUTNAM, WIGGIN & UPTON, 29 N Market St.
WM. B. HOVEY & CO., 32 Faneuil Hall Market.
GEO. C. YEATON & CO., 19 North Market St.
BENTON, CAVERLY & CO., 7 North Market St.
A. D. KILHAM & CO., 6 North Market St.
J. W. & E. J. BOND, 20 North Market St.
JONA. BIGELOW & CO., 23 North Market St.
aug22-4t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, ss. PROBATE COURT.
IT is ordered, that the Probate Courts required by law to be held at Dorchester, in the County of Norfolk, on every Wednesday, except in the month of August, be held at Harrison Square, in said town. GEORGE WHITE,
jy1-36t Judge of Probate Court.

Epilepsy, or Fits.
A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O PHELPS BROWN. The Prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. aug15-3t

Jacob Graves & Co.,
DEALERS in PROVISION, COTTON SEED MEAL, BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS, in Cakes; also, Ground, in bags. Ground OYSTER SHELLS, for Fowls or Fertilizer. No. 37 North St. Boston. 17-sep7

FARM'NG TOOLS.
AMES PLOW COMPANY,
SUCCESSORS TO
NOURSE, MASON & CO;
Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
—AND—
MACHINES
of every description and improved patterns.
—DEALERS IN—
GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS, etc.
The Perry Gold Medal Mower,
The American Hay Tedder,
Burt's Self-Adjusting Horse Rake,
are manufactured exclusively by us, and the great success which has attended their sale and use the past season, places them pre eminently above anything of their kind, and they are the most popular machines in the market.
Illuminated and descriptive Circulars mailed to any address.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSES,
QUINCY HALL,
(over Quincy Market,) BOSTON,
No. 53 Beekman Street, New York.
Factories at Worcester and Groton Junction, Mass. aug22 M

GREAT SALE
—OF—
THOROUGHBRED, GRADE AND NATIVE STOCK, HORSES CARRIAGES, HAY, &c. &c.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Farm of W. H. Wheeler, Sutton, Mass., formerly known as the "Severy Farm," on the road leading to West Sutton, two miles from the Railroad Stations in Millbury,
Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1868,
At 10 of the clock, A. M.,
14 head Thoroughbred JERSEYS,
10 head GRADE and NATIVE STOCK,
4 HORSES,
27 Thoroughbred Merino Sheep,
60 tons ENGLISH HAY,
10 tons CLOVER,
5 tons INTERVALE,
5 tons Rowen,
5 tons that Straw,
200 bushels OATS,
1 BEACH WAGON, in good repair,
1 light OPEN WAGON, nearly new, pat wheels
1 do do do in good repair, do
1 two-seated EXPRESS WAGON, nearly new,
1 ROAD CART,
1 two-horse Traverse Runner SLED, do
1 four-wheeled STONE and STUMP PULLER,
1 HORSE HOE, new,
1 WHITCOMB HORSE RAKE,
1 light CARRIAGE POLE, Silver Tips,
1 heavy do do
1 pair light EXPRESS HARNESSES, nearly new.
All Thoroughbred Stock will be furnished with perfect pedigrees.
Conveyance to and from the cars to accommodate all persons attending the sale from abroad. If stormy, the sale will be under cover.
W. H. WHEELER.
B. W. ABBOTT, Auct. 41-aug22

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.
Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the
Whole Line to the PACIFIC will be completed in 1869.
The Company have ample means of which the Government accepts the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in *services* rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.
THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounted to over
Four Million Dollars,
which, after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,
Are Entirely Secure.
The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1 00 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is **102**, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.
A very important consideration in determining the value of these Bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*
It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1867, were bought as low as 70 to 73 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private currency will be impossible, the reach of political action.
The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rates, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.
Subscriptions will be received in Boston by
MATTHEW BOLLES & CO., 90 State Street,
C. E. FULLER & CO., 2 State Street.
TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY, 74 State Street,
STONE & DOWNER, 28 State Street,
B. W. GILBERT, 18 State Street,
SPENCER, VILA & CO., 10 Congress Street,
PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO., 79 State Street,
NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
FOGG BROS'S & BATES, 20 Congress Street,
KIMBALL, PYCOTT & BENNETT, 8 State Street.
JOHN E. M. GILLEY, 5 Devonshire Street,
and in New York
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.,
AND BY
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.
Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local Agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.
A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Constructing, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised Agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
July 2, 1868. aug22-6t NEW YORK.

Union Vise Company,
61 WATER STREET,
Corner Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

PIPE AND HEAVY
VISES,
WARRANTED
For Blacksmiths' and
HEAVY WORK.
New styles Wood and Iron Vises.
Forty sizes and styles of Portable Vises—with and without screw covers. 13t-aug15

Fruit and Ornamental Trees
FOR FALL OF 1868.
WE have the pleasure of announcing that we are prepared for the Fall Trade with an unusually large and well grown stock, embracing
STANDAND & DWARF FRUIT TREES.
GRAPE VINES, new and old sorts, strong open ground plants.
CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, and all the Small Fruit Fruits.
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.
ROSES and FLOWERING PLANTS of every description.
Nurserymen, Dealers, and others purchasing largely, will be dealt with liberally, and all orders, however small, will receive prompt and careful attention. Parties interested will do well to consult the following Catalogues, which are just issued, and will be sent prepaid on the receipt of 10 cents each, for Nos. 1 and 2, and 5 cents for No. 3.
No. 1, Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits. No. 2, Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees. No. 3, Descriptive Green House Plants. No. 4, Wholesale Catalogue *free.* BELWANGER & BARRY,
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y. aug22-eop4t

Excursions
TO GLOUCESTER,
Every Day, Sundays included.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
N. P. BANKS,
(300 TONS.)
CAPT. E. W. DAVIDSON,
Will leave Lewis wharf (near East Boston Ferry) daily at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Gloucester at 2 P. M. TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP ONLY, 25. Children half-price. Single fare one way 65 cents. The boat will remain at Gloucester about 2 hours, giving ample time for dinner, &c. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board the boat. jly15-1

For Nahant.
On and after June 16, the fine side-wheel steamer ULYSSES will leave foot of India wharf for Nahant daily at 9.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Leaves Nahant at 7.45, 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Sundays leave India wharf at 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Leave Nahant at 12 M. Fare 50 cents each way.
Excursion tickets to Nahant and return, including admission to the Malden Gardens, and conveyance to and from the boat at Nahant, $1. Sundays $1 50. Arrangements for Excursion Parties can be made with Capt. A. W. CALDS N, on board the steamer, or at the wharf. jly4 tf

Guardian's Sale
OF A
SPLENDID AND PRODUCTIVE FARM IN HUDSON.
By license of the Probate Court for the District of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on
Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, about 4 miles easterly from the centre of the rapidly growing town of Hudson, upon the County Road leading from said Hudson to Boston, the HOMESTEAD FARM of Theodore Wilkins, late of said Hudson, deceased.
Said Farm contains 85 acres of excellent land, suitably divided with good stone walls into mowing, pasturage, tillage, orcharding and woodland. The pasturing is of superior quality, well watered with a constant stream. There are from 4 to 5 acres of orcharding, consisting of large trees bearing good quantities of fruit, and a new orchard of about 100 young and thrifty apple trees, and 28 standard pear trees. There are some 10 or 12 acres of wood land, a part of which is heavily wooded, of easy access and convenient to the buildings. No part of the Farm is meadow land, but all as above described.
The buildings consist of a commodious two story Dwelling House, and a large and thoroughly built Barn with Manure Shed, all in good repair. Water is in the house and at the barn yard. Said buildings have a beautiful and healthful location upon elevated land, with a commanding view of the adjacent country—near the crossing of two County Roads, in a good neighborhood, and within from 5 to 10 minutes' walk of school, church, and depot on the Hudson and Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. No labor nor expense was spared by the late owner to make this a model farm, and it is to be sold only on account of the extreme youth of the present owners.
This property will be sold in lots as follows:
1st. The buildings, with about 14 acres of land adjacent to the same, including all the pasturage and most of the orcharding, and a good share of the mowing and tillage land.
2d. A lot of about 3 acres of orcharding and mowing, situated upon the northern side of the road near the residence of Hiram Darling.
3d. Three acres of mowing and tillage, included within the roads, called the "Heater Piece."
4th. About 5 acres of mowing and tillage, upon the eastern side of the County Road leading to Rock Bottom.
5th. The wood land above named, situated upon the same side of said road, adjoining the last named lot.
For a young man wishing to commence life as a farmer in a thriving town, or a gentleman of leisure wishing a good location for a country residence, this is an opportunity well worthy of careful consideration. Persons on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad wishing to examine the premises, or attend the sale, can come in the morning train from Boston, leaving the cars at Rock Bottom near the premises, and return at 4.45 P. M. For further information inquire of the subscriber, or of GEO. S. RAWSON, Esq., Hudson.
Conditions of Sale: $150 will be requir d at close of sale upon the first lot, and the balance of one-third of the purchase money within ten days of the sale, upon the delivery of the deed. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage for a term of years with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, if desired. On the remaining lots, 25 per cent cash will be required as above and the balance of one third upon the delivery of the deeds as above named, one-third in two years, and the balance in three years, satisfactorily secured, with interest as above.
DANIEL STRATTON, Guardian.
RAWSON & SAWTELL, Aucts.
Hudson, July 31, 1868. 6t-aug8

Farm for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his
Farm at West Gloucester.
Said Farm is pleasantly located at the junction of the roads leading around the Parish and to Coffin's Beach, and within a mile and a half of the depot. It contains about 80 acres, well divided into tillage, mowing, pasture, salt marsh and wood land, and there is a good Dwelling House, Barn, outbuildings, and a large number of choice Fruit Trees on the premises. Its proximity to the seashore renders it one of the finest places for a summer resort on Cape Ann. The property will be sold at a bargain and upon favorable terms. Further particulars may be obtained by calling upon or addressing the subscriber, at West Gloucester, Mass.
MOSES BURNHAM.
jy11-4t

FARMERS
Who intend selling their Farms, and others who have Real Estate of any description for sale, or others who may wish to purchase should first consult and carefully examine
GRAY'S
NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
the only paper published in New England devoted exclusively to Real Estate interests.
Issued semi monthly, at $1 per annum, in advance. Single copies by mail, FIVE CENTS, upon receipt of five cents.
Second volume commenced Jan 1st, 1868.
OFFICE OF THE
NEW ENGLAND
REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
AND
JAMES GRAY'S
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
No. 4
SCOLLAY'S BUILDING,
jan25 BOSTON, MASS. tf

Best in the World!
HUTCHINSON FAMILY CIDER AND WINE MILL;
Small and large WINE PRESSES;
APPLE PARERS, CORERS AND SLICERS;
FRUIT CANS;
FRUIT PICKERS.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
34 Merchants Row, Boston.

Haying Tools,
OF the most approved and newest patterns, of superior quality and best finish.
FINE CUTLERY STEEL SCYTHES, ground sharp for use, made expressly for our trade, and were proved last year to be the best and most economical ever sold in this market, of which we could not get enough to supply the demand. We would say to all who are going to get Scythes, to apply at once. Price $1,75 each at retail. A liberal discount to the trade.
—ALSO—
UNION MOWING MACHINES,
BURT'S HAY TEDDERS,
WHEELWRIGHTS' HORSE RAKES,
SNAITHS, RAKES, GRINDSTONES, RIFLES, STONES, HAY FORKS, etc. etc., of every description, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
JOSEPH BRECK & SON,
jy20 51 and 52 North Market St., Boston.

Draco Prince.
THE STALLION will stand at MYSTIC PARK, MEDFORD, this season. Terms, $100; to be paid at first service.
GOOD STABLING AND PASTURING at the Park.
All mares at owners' risk.
Apply to J. J. BOWEN, Mystic Park, or owner, 20 India Street, Boston.
JOHN R. POOR.
my9 tf

Thoroughbred Jersey Cows and
HEIFERS FOR SALE.
JERSEY COWS and HEIFERS, after calving and coming in, from two to six years old.
Two three year old AYRSHIRE COWS, with heifer calves by their side, dams and sire imported by Mr. William Beck. Westchester Co., N. Y.
The two year old BULL CHARLEY, winner of second premium at the best yearling at the New England Fair in 1867.
One Grade DEVON COW, three years old.
One Grade JERSEY COW, five years old.
WILLIAM CROZIER,
Pawtuxet, R. I.
ap18-tf

Jersey Bull Comet.
THIS celebrated full blood animal will be kept by the subscriber for the purpose of propagating pure stock. Cows from a distance will be kept at moderate charges, and will be received at Providence and delivered on board the cars, at the owners' risk of accidents. This is the winner of first prize, and also Society's Medal, offered for the best bull in the New England Show held at Narragansett Park in September, 1867. Also: Will have Jersey bull and heifer calves, and heifers, coming in for sale.
WM. CROZIER, Choppo, nonsett Farm,
Jan4 tf Pawtuxet R. I.

Mass. Agricultural College.
STUDENTS desiring to enter the Freshman or Sophomore class of this institution it. September next, are advised to apply for accommodation at their earliest convenience. Those passing a satisfactory examination will be admitted in the order of their applications to the number of sixty.
For further information apply to
W. S. CLARK, President.
Amherst, May 13, 1868. my23-10t

Mercantile Savings Institution,
No. 45 Summer Street, corner of Arch.
ALL monies deposited in this Institution, commence drawing interest on the first day of each month. The extra dividend which has just been declared makes the interest on deposits at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the past five years. my30-26t

Cranberry Vines,
VERY choice: cut from cultivated vines, free from foreign substances, can be sent at any time during the season, if properly do ne, and the ground kept wet. For sale by J. BRECK & SON, 51 & 52 North Market Street. Also for sale by
S. BRACKETT, Proprietor,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Also a Patent Machine. Can be used on any Peat Mill for separating Roots from Peat. my9-tf

Alderney Stock For Sale.
ALDERNEY STOCK, CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, South Down SHEEP, and Brahma Pootra Eggs, for sale by
JOHN BROOKS,
jy30-4t Princeton, Mass.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARM AGENCY,
20 & 21 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING,
BOSTON.
GEO. H. CHAPIN.
What they Say of Us:
"Geo. H. Chapin is one of our most reliable Real Estate Agents. Established in 1849."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*
"Geo. H. Chapin's sales are very extensive."—*New York Tribune.*
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The Poet's Corner.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

SATISFIED.

BY LIZETTE A. HOLMES.

Wilt thou listen to me, Fate—
I ask not oft a boon from thee—
Take the things that seem so great,
Leave the lowly ones for me.

Take first the manor's princely hall,
With gilded walls and lofty towers,
Give me a cottage neat tho' small,
Near leafy woods and rosette bowers.

Take cities with their wealth and power,
Where Fashion walks the crowded street,
Give me an unobtrusive hour
Laden with inspiration sweet,—

The meadows decked in liveliest green,
Rich tinted leaves in forest glade,
Each tiny spire 'mid flowerets seen,
The healthful walk 'neath pine tree shade.

And the majestic, sturdy oak,
Round which the ivy loves to twine,
Or, near some murmuring cooling brook,
The willow and the eglantine.

Take if you will the boundless sea
Bestudded o'er with whitened sail,
And give the little stream to me
Slowly meandering through the vale.

Take Music and her notes of glee
With Melody in every power,
And leave the wild bird's song for me,
So joyous in each morning hour.

Take Art in her most genial hours,
With all the pleasure she imparts;
Yet grant me Nature's nobler powers
Of wisdom, ever unsurpassed.

Take Fame with worldly wisdom fraught,
So often known in courtly halls,
Give me to feel in every thought
And know that God is all in all;

Then shall my hours be, sweet below,
With Faith and Hope still at my side;
No higher bliss I fain would know
Than here on earth be satisfied.

Greenland, N. H.

Ladies' Department.

The Mystery of Mrs. Brown.

BY P. ST. ARNAUD.

It was my habit every morning, during the six months I spent in Rome in the years 1862 and 1863, to take a short walk before breakfast. Generally I went from my lodgings in the Piazza di Spagna, through the Via Condotti and the Corso, to the dingy shop of an old bookseller, situated in the Piazza di Montecitorio. I had several reasons for going by that particular route, and to that particular place, which it is not my purpose to disclose at present—there was one reason why, if I had been perfectly free, I should have walked through any other streets, to any other place in Rome. Yes, I verily believe that but for certain, very powerful motives, I should have preferred a daily walk through the hateful catacombs with no other companion than the learned but tiresome antiquarian who conducts professional sight seers through those subterranean vaults. Even he would have been far less shocking to my sensibilities than the individual who was always waiting for me at the corner of Via Condotti and the Corso, and who always went with me to the old bookseller's shop.

I am not romantic, and am no particular admirer of women. If I were I should probably have been delighted with the great opportunities for intrigue which were afforded by the association thus forced upon me, for my companion was a woman, young, pretty, well dressed and well bred, except that she would persist in forcing an acquaintanceship upon me which she must have perceived was disagreeable.

I had tried many ways of avoiding her, short of altogether giving up my accustomed exercise. I even went so far as to insinuate, in very significant language, that I preferred taking my walk without being accompanied by her. I could not omit often or defer it to another hour without incurring the risk of greater difficulties than any she was likely to lead me into, and finally I accepted my fate with resignation, and submitted to a *quasi* companionship, which was anything but pleasant.

From the first I noticed that there was something strange about the lady, aside from her very singular behavior. There were certain appearances, which to my not inexperienced eye, indicated great emotional disturbance, and there was at times an undefined air of weariness and sorrow in her bearing, which would have excited my sympathy if I had not at a very early period of our intercourse formed strong suspicions as to their cause.

She always came in her carriage, slighted, and sending it away, bade me good morning, and joined me, generally by my side with her arm in mine, she kept up a continual conversation, always on one topic, till we reached our destination, then she entered the shop with me, and, becoming intently engaged with the books, left me to myself till her carriage, in about an hour, called for her, then with a few polite words to myself and the old bookseller, she stepped lightly into the vehicle, and was driven away, taking with her the volumes she may have purchased. These books were always in English, and referred to the subject of her morning conversation.

At last the time came for me to leave Rome. As it approached I noticed that her demonstrations toward me increased, and that, moreover, there was a degree of anxiety manifested by her countenance and demeanor which convinced me that the *denouement* of her singular conduct was near at hand. All this tended to arouse my curiosity. There was a mystery connected with myself that I was anxious to conceal, and to this which had required my strongest efforts. This had prevented me taking any interest in the affairs of my matutinal companion; but the persistency and determination which had characterized her actions at length began to impress me, and so on the morning before I was to leave Rome, when, with a hesitating manner, as if not quite sure she was doing right, but as if irresistibly impelled, she invited me to dine with her that day, I accepted, not only with promptness, but really with a good deal of pleasure.

Perhaps some of the wiseacres who read this fragment may think I was a fool, or at any rate deficient in ordinary force of character, to allow myself to be persecuted by a woman whose attentions I might readily have shaken off by calling the nearest policeman. They are at perfect liberty to think what they please. I have long since passed that point of my existence when I cared for the opinions of mankind. I shall therefore make no explanation of my course. I will, however, say that I was never regarded by those who knew me as being lacking in sense or strength of mind. On the contrary, I was, and am, a man of strong will, accustomed to have my own way, and perhaps somewhat inclined to be tyrannical. I thoroughly detested that woman, and if I could have kept her away from me I should not have hesitated to exert my power or have been very scrupulous as to the means. Suffice it to say, therefore, that I could not free myself from her, and that I was obliged to treat her with a certain amount of consideration.

As the hour approached for dining with her, I began forming surmises as to what might occur. I had now known her about four months. I had met her first at the old bookseller's, and observing that she was in search of a rare treatise of which I had heard, had offered her my assistance. It was a difficult undertaking to attempt finding anything there, and the old proprietor himself, having lost the run of his books, and being feeble with age, was unable to give much aid. Practice had rendered me perfect in such work, and in a moment of thoughtless politeness I had offered her my services. As she turned toward me and thankfully accepted them, I had a good view of her countenance, which the darkness of the dingy room had hitherto prevented my obtaining. I saw that she was very beautiful and young—about twenty, I suppose. At first, I took her to be English, but she had a delicacy and refinement of features and expression which are very rarely seen in women of that nation, and I very soon made up my mind that she was, like myself, an American. Her hands and feet were faultless. I took special pains to satisfy myself in regard to them, and though the first were gloved and the latter as much as possible concealed by thick boots, I knew they were more perfect than any ideals formed by the sculptor's chisel.

As I have said, I was no particular admirer of women. I had had ample opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with all varieties of the female sex, and my experience had not tended to elevate the feminine character in my estimation. Nevertheless I was not an anchorite, and the sight of so much loveliness somewhat unsettled my nerves. I passed an hour with her that morning. I perceived that she was well educated, and that she had gone much farther than myself in certain branches of knowledge. Her attention was, however, directed to chemistry, and especially to the subject of poisons. The book she was looking for related to this latter topic, and was very rare. She had sought for it in nearly every large city in Europe, and had left orders for it with every bookseller without restriction as to price. At last she had traced a copy to Rome, and to the very shop in which we stood, and no pleasure short of owning it could be greater than that of finding it her self.

Well, I scarcely know what induced me to act as I did. I have often tried to trace the line of my thoughts on that occasion, and have never succeeded in doing so to my satisfaction. Perhaps I was moved and instigated by the devil, or perhaps I had conceived a train of thought of which I was unconscious. Be that as it may, while she was looking through a pile of musty volumes I had overturned for her, I found in another part of the shop the book she was so eager to obtain. Instead of giving it to her, I carefully concealed it under my overcoat, and soon afterward she left the shop, promising to return the following day.

I was now in a dilemma. I was obliged either to replace the book or to take the old bookseller into my confidence. Many persons would have done neither of these things, but would have stolen the work without any compunctions of conscience. I determined to buy it; so I paid double price, to ensure the old man's secrecy, and went off with my treasure.

The next morning, when I arrived at the corner of the Via Condotti and the Corso, I found my acquaintance waiting in her carriage. She got out and joined me. I thought this very singular behavior. However, I put the best possible interpretation upon it, and flatt-red myself that I effectually concealed my thoughts. Her conversation was still upon poisons—slow, secret poisons, such as those used by the Borgias and Tophanias, and the mode of preparation of which is lost. I did not know what to think of her. She talked in the most voluble manner of those deadly agents, and informed me without reserve that the great desire of her life was to be able to make a poison which would cause death without leaving a trace by which it could be detected. I was not easily shocked, but such ideas entertained by a woman of wonderful beauty and elegance staggered me. I began to study her physically and psychologically, and before we arrived at the Piazza di Montecitorio had formed very definite conclusions in regard to her.

In the first place I noticed that the pupils of her eyes were largely dilated; that they did not contract when we came into the full light of the sun; and that she was unable to hold her hands steady. Then I perceived that there was an excitement of manner about her of which she appeared to be unaware. It seemed to me to be involuntary, and it alternated with short periods of mental depression, during which, notwithstanding all her efforts, tears came into her eyes.

From these facts I concluded that she was under the influence of some powerful narcotic substance—opium, perhaps; and from the style and purport of her conversation I further judged that she contemplated killing some one with poison, provided she could do so with safety to herself.

When I returned home I took up the book I had purchased the previous day. It was a small, thin quarto volume, and purported to be an exact account of the poison with which Locusta killed Britannicus in a single moment, and of that which Sejanus administered to Drusus, and which was so slow and subtle in its action that several months elapsed before death took place. There were many marginal notes written in a small and delicate hand, several of which suggested various improvements in the art of making these poisons. As I turned over the leaves I observed that a letter upon each page had a red line drawn under it. Beginning with the first page I traced them all out, and spelled the name Cesare Borgia. There was no doubt, therefore, that the book had once belonged to that brilliant, but atrociously wicked prince, and had doubtless served him in his various toxicological operations.

Now, this book pertained to a subject which for many years had interested one, merely, however, as a matter of science. With my ideas in regard to my newly found acquaintance, I deemed it a dangerous volume to place in her hands. There were, therefore, two good reasons why I determined to keep it; so I carefully sealed it up and concealed it in an out-of-the-way place among various objects of curiosity and art which I had picked up in my wanderings.

In regard to the lady, I made a few inquiries, and, having ascertained that her name was so unromantic a one as Brown; that she was married; that her husband was an invalid, and that she had apartments in the Palazzo Barberini, I dismissed her and her supposed schemes as much as possible from my attention. I wished to employ my mind with other thoughts, but every morning, as I have stated, she obtruded herself upon me, and persisted in her conversations relative to poisons. Finally I came to detest her most cordially, and would galdly have rid myself of the hateful association, had I not been tied up in a way which I cannot disclose without breaking faith with others, and exposing matters relating to myself which I am not yet ready to make public.

I dressed myself with scrupulous care for the dinner, and at a few minutes before seven drove to the Palazzo Barberini. I made the proper inquiries of the porter, and was directed to Mrs. Brown's apartments. In an anteroom I found a servant in plain clothes, to whom I gave my name, and by whom I was shown into the drawing room. It was a large and lofty chamber, elegantly and tastefully furnished. Before I had leisure to observe my surroundings more closely, the curtains which concealed the door at the end of the room were thrown aside, and my hostess advanced to meet me. To my surprise, instead of greeting me as an acquaintance, she bowed in a stately manner, and, motioning me to be seated, politely inquired the object of my visit.

I am not easily thrown off my guard, and on that period of my life I was even more self possessed than now; but this strange conduct so confused me that I made some absurd reply, and remained standing.

"There is evidently a mistake," said the lady. "You were announced to me as Mr. St. Arnaud. I cannot recollect that I have the honor of knowing any gentleman of that name, and your face is altogether strange to me."

"Then, madam," said I, with some asperity in my voice, "permit me to beg pardon for my intrusion. In justice, however, to myself, I must be allowed to remind you that you have taken the liberty of walking with me every morning for more than four months past, and that this very day you invited me to dinner."

With these words I bowed, and had reached the door in my way out of the room, when an exclamation from her attracted my attention. I turned toward her; she had risen from her chair and was standing with her hands covering her face. A few steps brought me to her side. She removed her hands, and I saw that her face was as pale as death, and that tears were streaming down her cheeks. She did not sob, there was no agitation of manner, and though I knew she was moved, she was evidently trying to conceal the fact. I became interested. The mystery was at last beginning to be exciting, and I determined to see it through to the end.

I took her hand in mine, led her to a seat, and placed myself by her side. A single lamp shed its soft light upon us. She was wonderfully beautiful, and her rich evening dress set off her fully developed form to great advantage. I believe I felt all that men generally would feel in such a situation, and I began to think that I had been too harsh in my feelings toward her. Before I had time for further reflection, she gently withdrew her hand and said:

"I hope you will pardon what must seem to you very singular behavior. I did not recollect you at first; but I now dimly recall your name, face, and voice, as though I had met you in a dream or known you long ago; and I seem to be drawn toward you, and irresistibly impelled to speak of events which, perhaps, for my own safety, I ought to keep concealed."

She spoke with fervor and apparent honesty. Little by little I felt my coldness vanishing, and I, who had once cordially hated her, now began to experience an entire revulsion of feeling.

"I know enough of my own life," she continued after a short pause, "to believe that I have done many things of which I have no distinct recollection. There are times when I am not myself, and when I am moved like an automaton by a power not of my own nature. I have just been freed from the bondage. Henceforth it may be different with him, for the infamous wretch, whose slave I have been, lies in this house dead."

"Dead!" I exclaimed. "Who is dead?"

"The man who was my husband; he died an hour ago from the effects of a poison he intended for me. I tried to save his life, wicked and brutal though he was, but the only book that could have taught me how, I was never able to find, and for six years the deadly substance has slowly but surely been doing its work."

"What book do you mean?" I said, while the blood rushed in a torrent to my face.

"A book that I have tried all means for obtaining, but without success. There is but one copy in the world. That once belonged to my husband, and from its directions he made a poison which he designed administering to me. By mistake he took the draught himself. The book, which contained also directions for preparing the antidote, was soon afterward stolen from him; but an Arab servant, belonging to the sect of the assassins, prepared an imperfect remedy which prolonged his life till now. This remedy consisted in great part of a substance which the assassins take when they purpose committing a murder. I was forced to take this as often as it was given to my husband. While it retarded the action of the poison in him, it rendered me almost insane. Under its influence I have lived a life entirely distinct from my natural one. Strange to say, I have no clear remembrance of what I have done during the day time for the last six years."

"And now you are free?"

"Yes, thank God!"

"And you do not recollect our meeting every day and going to the book shop in the Piazza Montecitorio?"

"Not distinctly; though I can recall some events which are associated with you. Every night at nine o'clock the first dose was given to me. It was repeated at intervals till morning. The effect was to arouse me to action, to excite my mind, and to cause me to act upon the last idea which was suggested by my tyrant. When it was judged that I was sufficiently stimulated, I was ordered to go and search for the book. It must have been at these times that we met. I have an indistinct idea that you were supposed to know something of this book, and that I was directed to watch you. After my return I went to bed and slept the remainder of the day."

"Why did you take this substance?"

"Because I was compelled. Force was several times used, and, besides, my husband had written a false statement relative to the cause of his illness, and had given it to the Arab. In this paper he charged me with administering the poison to him. Had I refused obedience, this statement would have been placed in the hands of the police, and I should probably not have succeeded in clearing myself of the accusation."

"Why did you invite me here to-day?"

She put her hand to her head and remained silent a few moments, as if endeavoring to collect her thoughts.

"It was for some reason connected with the book," she at last said, "and I think I was also directed to poison you."

This was not very agreeable information. What if I were now in a trap from which I could not escape with my life? I looked around me instinctively for the means of getting away. She observed my movement, and instantly divined my thoughts.

"There is no one here now to harm you," she said. "The Arab, who was my husband's chief reliance in all his schemes, and was devotedly attached to him, committed suicide as soon as his master died. If you will come with me, I will convince you that I have spoken the truth."

She arose, and I accompanied her through several apartments till we came to a door, before which she stopped for an instant. Then she resolutely opened it, and entered the room. I followed her. By the dim light of a fire that burned sluggishly by the hearth, I saw a man lying on a bed, and another on the floor. I stooped down and felt their pulses in turn. Their bodies were yet warm, but life was certainly extinct in both. While I was examining them my companion lit a couple of candles that stood upon the mantlepiece, one of them and looked into the face of the man who lay upon the floor. His features were Oriental in their cast, and were as delicate as those of a woman. I had never seen him before. I then approached the bed, and held the candle close to the face of the dead man stretched upon it. His face was almost concealed by a dark and heavy beard, but I saw that it was thin and wasted. As I looked my memory began to waken. I had seen that face somewhere, long ago, not as it now was, wan and haggard, but bright and ruddy with health. As I stood by the bed vainly endeavoring to recollect where, and under what circumstances I had encountered its now lifeless occupant, I suddenly began to feel giddy; a film came over my eyes; I heard a roaring noise in my ear; I staggered; the candle dropped from my hands, and I should have fallen had I not supported myself against the wall. In an instant Mrs. Brown seized the other candle, and threw it into the fire. I recollect that and nothing more, for, unable longer to stand, I sank upon the floor, and altogether lost my consciousness.

When I came to myself I was in my own apartments in the Piazza di Spagna, and my own servant was sitting by my bed. I put my hand to my face, and was surprised to find that my hair was thick and long. I recollected shaving myself the evening I went to Mrs. Brown's. I turned toward the man.

"How long have I been here, Giacomo?" I said.

"Four weeks yesterday, signor. You have been very ill."

"How did I get here?"

"I do not know, signor. I found you lying, as if dead, at the foot of the stairs."

I thought a moment. All the events of that night came fresh before me.

"Did you ever hear of Mrs. Brown, Giacomo?"

"Mrs. Brown, signor! Oh yes; who has not heard of her? She was executed this morning for the murder of her husband and servant."

"Executed!" I shrieked, starting from the bed. "She was not guilty. It was the Arab. They have murdered her, while I, who knew her innocent, and might have saved her life, have been on that cursed bed!"

"I hope you will not excite yourself, signor. The doctor said that you must be kept perfectly quiet. But, signor, Mrs. Brown was certainly guilty. The proofs against her were overwhelming; and, besides, she confessed her crimes as soon as she was arrested. She was a very wicked woman, but she received absolution, and died a good Christian. Some people said she was crazy, but of course that was not so."

I went back to bed, and said nothing more about Mrs. Brown from that day to this.

LINES FOR AN ALBUM.

The restless breakers beat
With a heavy sullen roar,
And roll their broken mass
High up the channelled shore.

Thy pulse is strong, O Sea;
Thy pulse is strong and true;
Thus ever has it throbbed
Since first the darkness flew.

With measured beat it marks
The moments as they go;
And ever to us speaks
Of Time's resistless flow.

In such majestic rythm,
Let thy life move sublime,
Advancing higher aye,
Upon the sands of Time.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

Revive the beauty of bygone ages, and you will revive all the beauty and the ugliness of those days; for there must have been a good deal of ugliness, otherwise the beauty would not have been so forcibly appreciated. Had there been more pretty girls in the days of Troy, Helen would have had few suitors, and Ilium might have been standing yet. What I mean to say is this: in those days people dressed so that unless their features were almost perfect they were literally nothing. All the minor graces which set off a mediocre person now were perfectly unavailable under the system of costume. But imagine for a moment all your acquaintances dressed in this way. Would not the majority be frightful? How few faces and complexions would stand that binding back of the hair; how few forms could show to advantage beneath the simple robe, without stays or stiff petticoats; how few feet would be endurable in sandals; how few arms would bear the noonday suns and the sharp winds, which would soon turn them to the pattern and form of a washerwoman's! Perhaps the old Jewish costume worn by Rebecca and Rachel may have been a shade better, but there was the same exposure of neck and arms, with the additional disadvantage of a robe that showed a leg encased in hideous hose and boots, and that refused to sweep with Grecian amplitude around the limbs of the fair wearer. Cleopatra, who is represented as being both dark and stout, could wear only the robes of white or purple, and the heavy disdem of strings of pearls that were allotted as the garb of Egyptian princesses. How dark and uncomely must have been the majority of her countrymen may be judged from the sensation she made. The Roman ladies were famed for their stately carriage and somewhat large, but noble features; and when to these charms they added regularity, delicacy and beautiful color, no doubt their simple, open, coquettish style of dress was very becoming to them; but without the latter qualification, how gaunt and coarse they must have appeared.

☞ Concerning the practice of sleeping in church, Henry Ward Beecher says: "If a man sleeps under my preaching I do not send a boy to wake him up, but I feel that a boy had better come and wake me up."

Lady Correspondence.

ESSEX INSTITUTE FIELD MEETING.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Who has not heard of the ancient town of Marblehead, its revolutionary prestige, its old aristocracy, its peculiar dialect, its crooked streets, and "Old Flood Ireson whose hard heart," and its punishment have been the theme of tuneful numbers in richest brogue.

Such is the place, at which the Essex Institute held its last field meeting — quaint, venerable, full of interest.

From the Salem station, a short ride of five miles soon brought us to our destination. Leaving our luncheon baskets at the town hall, a small unpretentious building, we started under different guides to visit the various localities of interest. Sail and row-boats were placed at our disposal, that those so desiring might visit the Neck, where many families from Nashua and Lowell are camping out, to obtain from the light-house there situated, the fine views spread out before.

For ourselves, having rather a fondness for antiquities, we sought first of all the old fort, but Young America had been there before us and every thing was *new*. On inquiring of Mr. N. who headed our party, if there be here no trophies, no relics of the old war, we were told that everything of that nature had been taken away; not even a cannon presented its old historic form to give us a hint of the stirring scenes of yore. The old foundations still remain, but so built upon and changed in outward appearance that imagination's frequent aid was necessary to realize the spot whereon we stood, and as we entered the old "Bomb-Proof" and found there the sergeant's wife and child so quietly domesticated with all modern appliances, it was still more hard to believe we were not under the hallucination of a dream; and when after a short rest we passed slowly out of the gate, we were heretical enough to regret that England's more progressive children had not a greater reverence for its antiquities.

Our steps were next turned to the old burial ground, and there by the graves of the long-gone dead we spent an hour in reading the dates and inscriptions on its moss-grown stones; many had already sunk below the surface, others were fast disappearing, while of those that remained, some told the tale of bereavement which two hundred years ago was so fresh and real to many aching hearts. Somehow the place had a strange and fascinating interest, situated on the slope and brow of a hill overlooking the sea, while stretching along at its base the crooked old streets and houses struggled on together down to the water's edge.

The author of the Pirate might here have found scenes and reflections worthy his genius. The jagged fret-work of rocks which seemed to border the shore, and the various islands standing out like so many sentinels to guard its approach, on which the sea dashed and tossed the "curled white" of its coming waves, gave us some idea of the rigors and dangers, which the mariners of old experienced in their out-goings and in-comings upon the main. And as thought went backward, peopling once more those houses before us with the generations which two centuries ago had boasted them their homes, it was no difficult task to imagine the pale, anxious faces of wives and mothers peering out into the gloom of threatening skies and billowy seas, as they kept their lonely vigils for those who never more might return.

But we thought they had builded wisely and well on their rocky foundations near to their heart's love, for

"The man finds sympathies in these wild wastes
And roughly tumbling seas, which fairer views
And smoother rivers deny him."

It was with great significance that the early fishers of M. sought their homes between the "ever resounding sea" and the quiet burial hill, the one so like to the human heart in its great unrest; the other calm, peaceful, still, the emblem of that perfect rest we may find where there is "no more sea." Thus we thought as we turned away and mentally wrote a *pax vobiscum* on its hoary headstones.

Next in order came the collation, which being speedily despatched, we went to the bank, which is one of the greatest objects of interest in the State. Built in 1768, it was originally the private residence of William Lee, who here supported the dignity of an English gentleman in old colonial days. The halls attract chiefest attention from their having remained unchanged. The woodwork is all of solid mahogany in panels and the balustrade, rich and dark from time, is finely wrought in the same. The paper-hangings are also curious; not only from their great age but as representing different views in old England, these with the panel work all having been made there expressly for the mansion.

Here were received all the great men who visited the place. Here Washington and Lafayette were entertained, and here we may well suppose grace, beauty and courtliness of manners were well represented.

What a charm do these old mansions possess, so stately and dignified they seem, so rich in association, so genuinely home-like. Wealth may build may build its palaces and surround itself with all modern grandeur, but though we may admire the beauty and convenience, we are chilled by the newness. Dearer a thousand fold is the old home, faded and worn though it be; for richer far than the outward adornings are the memories welded into stone and timber, gleaming out in airy fancies as we sit by the hearth-stone in the fitful firelight, and giving the home traditions which pass down through the generations. Lives have been lived here, we felt their presence, and the walls and ceilings no longer were protections from the elements, have each and all their history to tell us. Happy they whose lives have fallen in such pleasant places.

Still under the direction of Mr. N., to whose courtesy and true gentlemanly attentions, we were indebted for much of the pleasure of the day, we visited the Episcopal church, the second erected in the State. Built one hundred and fifty years ago, with but slight alterations it remains unchanged. Back of the channel the same time hallowed tablets looked down upon us as of old; so quaint the lettering and spelling, though we venerated the text we could scarce suppress a smile as we read "Thou shalt do no *murther*."

A curious specimen of workmanship is the brass chandelier, the age of which is coeval with that of the church, being presented by friends in England. How grand it must have looked in the villagers' eyes, highly furnished and lighted with tapers, contrasting in aristocratic pretension with these adornings of their primitive homes. Many interesting facts were cited of the early history of the church, of the proud tories who sat in the pews, their opposition to the republican spirit &c., not the least pleasing item being the fact that their first minister officiated at the marriage of Washington to Mrs. Custis.

Oh that the time were longer, that we might look at town records so replete with interest as they must be, but the meeting in the Universalist church, for the discussion of subjects connected with the Institute had already commenced, and thither, duty-ward we went. Geology, Botany, Indian relics and marine specimens occupied most of the time. A paper on the early history of the place, its peculiarities &c., was greatly to be desired, but that failing we were glad to learn through rambling remarks the cause of the singular appearance of the houses.

Whitfield, the old divine, when he first visited the place, amazed at the rocky surface, exclaimed, where do they bury their dead? With equal significance did the early settlers inquire, where shall we dig our cellars? It being necessary in nearly all cases to blast the rocks for the purpose, it became a question of economy where the least rocky place could be found, and so without regard to order or appearance they jutted in and out on their winding way. All things have an end, and with a hearty resolution of thanks to the people of Marblehead for their many kindnesses, we go to the station and re-enter the cars homeward bound.

And evermore at eventide as we stand on our own beach, and the Marblehead light gleams out afar on the waters, will pleasant memories arise as we borrow from Baker's Island Lights, those beautiful lines of Miss Larcom—

"Thou bright angel of the sea
Guiding way-worn wanderers home—
Sensitive of hope ye be,
Drenched with rain and dashed with foam,
Standing there in loneliness,
Fireside joys for man to keep
Through the midnight slumberless,
That the quiet shore may sleep."

H. M. L.

A SISTER'S INFLUENCE.

"That man has grown among kind and loving sisters," I once heard a lady remark. "And why do you think so?" said I. "Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart, which are so apparent in every word." A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold with its contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment as some incident awakes within the soft tones and glad melodies of his sister's voice. And he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency, and weep for the gentler influence which moved him in his earlier years.

ORIGIN.

It is only shallow minded pretenders who make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not to be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. It remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generation before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the narration and incidents which mingle with all I know of this family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of seven years revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

A NEW DISEASE.

A Western newspaper notices the prevalence of a new disease called the pipsynipsy, and thinks it peculiar to that section. We do not know that the exact disease has made its appearance yet, but the remedy is in general use. The disease is described as follows: A sudden depression of the collipsis dinix, a caving in of the spinality of the backbonibus, and a feeling of slimness in the immediate vicinity of the diaphragm, may be regarded as symptoms that the complaint is coming on. The following remedy will afford instant relief: Spiritus vini Gard, q. s.; sugarum whitum, q. s.; icibus coulus, q. s.; shakiste violenter; addus sprigus mintus duus, and suckite cum strawum. We have heard it said that it was worth while having the disease for the sake of the remedy. There are other prescriptions, which may be of use. Thus for the *squimpus*, which manifests itself by an alveolar excrushment of the flabella, and a sudden explosion of the sclopulum among the minor deltoids of the gyroutrupus, we should take:

Tinc. Peruvii barki bittersi, 1 oz.
Sugari albi, vel sweetningus, considerabilibus.
Spiritus frumenti, vel old ryeus, ad lib.
Waterus pumpus, non multum.
Nutmegus, sprinklibus.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

SPANISH POTATOES. Boil a dozen medium sized potatoes and pass them through a colander; add a piece of butter the size of an egg, half of a small onion, and a little green parsley chopped *very fine*, salt and pepper to taste, with milk enough to make it drop from the spoon; fry in *balls* in hot lard. A nice breakfast dish.

SWEET BREADS. Scald them in salt and water and take out the stringy parts; then put them in *cold* water for a few moments. Dry them in a towel, dip in egg and crumbs and fry brown in butter. When they are done take them on a dish, pour into the frying pan a large cup of sweet cream, a little pepper and salt, and a little green parsley chopped fine. Dust in a very little flour, and when it boils up, pour it over the breads and send to the table hot.

Anecdotes.

PUNGENT. Did you ever hear the story of the Irishman and the horseradish?

"No; how was it?"

"Well, seeing a dish of grated horseradish on the table where they had stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the *sauce*, supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first, putting a knifeful into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trowsers and commenced wiping his eyes.

"What troubles yer, Jemmy?" inquired his comrade.

"Sure, and I was thinkin' of my poor old father's death when he was hung," he replied, shrewdly.

Presently the other, taking as greedily of the pungent vegetable, had as sudden use for the handkerchief, whereat Jemmy as coolly inquired:

"And what *troubles yer*, Pat?"

"Troth," he replied, "that you wasn't hung with yer father."

☞ Artemus Ward once had an adventure in Boston which resulted as follows:

I returned in the hoss cart part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sot near me, and was tellin' a young man how much he remembered her of a young man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out, and smiling in a seductive manner, I said to the girl in spectacles:

"Don't I remind you of some one you used to know?"

"Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealin' a barrel of mickerel; he died there, so I concloud you ain't him."

I didn't pursoo the conversation.

NOSOLOGY. A very talkative little girl used often to annoy her mother by making remarks about the visitors that came to the house. On one occasion a gentleman was expected whose nose had been accidentally flattened nearly to his face. The mother cautioned her child particularly to say nothing about this feature. Imagine her consternation when the little one clearly exclaimed:—"Ma, you told me not to say anything about Mr. Smith's nose. Why, he hasn't got any."

BRIGHT BOY. A man passing through the country during an exciting local political canvass, rode up to a farm house, and thus accosted a tow headed urchin who was seated on a gate post: "Bub, where's your pa?" The youngster eyed the stranger curiously a moment, and then replied: "Pap's just gone down thar beyant the cow shed, to bury our old dog Towse. The durned old fool killed hisself a barkin' at candidates for sheriff. Be you one?" The traveller rode on.

☞ A plain spoken woman recently visited a married woman, and said to her: "How do you contrive to amuse yourself?" "Amuse," said the other, starting; "do you not know that I have my housework to do?" "Yes," was the answer, "I see you have it to do; but as its never done, I conclude you must have some other way of passing your time."

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